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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Cambodian Foreign Ministry Attack on UN Security Council Cited A 1
[PRAVDA 16 Jan]
IZVESTIYA Notes UN Condemnation of Pol-Pot, SRV Defense A 1
[Soldatov, 16 Jan]
Moscow Raps Selection of Sihanouk To Argue UN Case A 2
[Mitin]
PRC To Try To Put Cambodia on General Assembly Agenda A 3
[Kashparov]
PRAVDA Cites Remarks of Cambodian National Front Aide A 4
[Skvortsov, 14 Jan]

UNITED STATES

Congressman's Pleas for Would-Be Emigrant Rejected B 1
[SOVETSKAYA LITVA 27 Dec]
Carter: Senate Rejection of SALT Would Badly Harm Relations B 2
[PRAVDA 16 Jan]
Brzezinski NY TIMES Interview: 'Distorted World Picture' B 3
[G. Kuznetsov in ZA RUBEZHOM No 3]
Results of Senators' Trip to China, Southeast Asia Reviewed B 7
Dollar Fall Again Questions 'Viability' of Carter's Measures B 8
[V. Kuznetsov]
Haig Retirement Due to U.S.-NATO Dispute Over Detente B 8
[Danov in ZA RABEZHOM No 3]
Warren Commission Findings Shaken by New Evidence B 9
[Vasilyev in PRAVDA 7 Jan]

CHINA

Deng Call for ASEAN Military Buildup 'Demagogy' C 1
[Mikhaylov]
Imperialists Use PRC as 'Cannon Fodder' To Oppose USSR C 2
[Glebov]
PRC Factional Struggle Unfolding in Wake of CCP Plenum C 3
[Nikitin in IZVESTIYA 13 Jan]
Beijing Residents Support Peasants' Demonstrations C 6
[Markov]

EAST EUROPE

Brezhnev Returns to Moscow From Sofia 17 Jan D 1
Brezhnev Visit Gives 'Concrete Impetus' to USSR-Bulgaria Ties D 1
[Viktorov]

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Holds Talks in Moscow D 2
[IZVESTIYA 10 Jan]
USSR's Baybakov, Katushev Talk With Bulgarian Ministers D 2
[PRAVDA 11 Jan]
Briefs: Trade Protocol With Bulgaria; Czechoslovak-Made Aircraft D 2

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Gromyko Meets Spanish Foreign Minister on Arrival E 1
Kosygin Receives Foreign Minister E 1
Oreja, Gromyko Begin Talks E 1
'Loss of Momentum' Noted in Soviet-British Relations E 2
[(Vlasov)]
Deputy Foreign Minister Kozyrev Meets French Diplomat in Paris E 3
U.S. Employs 'Economic Pressures' To Extend Azores Presence E 3
Portuguese CP Resolution Reviews Domestic, Foreign Issues E 4
Soviet Justice Minister Begins FRG Visit on 15 Jan E 5
[cross-reference]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Soviet Media Continue To Comment on Situation in Iran F 1
Coup Still Possible F 1
[Deynichenko in IZVESTIYA 16 Jan]
Situation Prior to Shah's Departure F 1
[Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 16 Jan]
U.S. Efforts in Iran, Mideast Linked F 4
[Demchenko in PRAVDA 16 Jan]
U.S. Seeks To Control Events F 5
Army Fails To Play U.S. Role F 5
U.S. 'Mercenaries' in Iranian Army F 6
Khomeyni May Return 'Shortly' F 6
Khomeyni Calls for Demonstrations F 8
Government Threatens Demonstrators [Kasparov] F 8
Iranian Embassy, UN Staff Strike [Kachanov] F 9
Iran's Struggle With Shah Over [Savchenko] F 10
As-Sadat's Welcome for Shah Condemned F 11
Arab Communist Parties Conference Statement Examined F 12
[PRAVDA 13 Jan]
Iraqi Economic Delegation Arrives in Moscow F 15
New Israeli West Bank Settlement Scored F 15

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

U.S. Concerned About Effects of Iranian Events on Turkey G 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRC Policy Inimical to Interests of African Peoples H 1
[Kasparov]
Kenya's 'Economic Dependence on West' Aggravates Problems H 1
[Mikhaylov]
'Utter Failure' of All-Party Conference Plan on Rhodesia Seen H 2
[Shalnev]

SOUTH ASIA

Spokesman Denies BBC Reports of Fighting in Afghanistan J 1
Afghan Leader Denies Involvement in Iran Unrest J 1
PRC-U.S. Ties Strengthen PRC Stance Toward India [Lavrov] J 1
India Reportedly Protests U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy' J 2

INDOCHINA

Kampuchean Events Continue To Prompt Soviet Reaction L 1
Decision on Old Regime's Missions L 1
'Change' in Sihanouk [Kachanov] L 1
West, PRC 'Confused, Embarrassed' L 1
[Leontyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Jan]
Kornilov Article L 4
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 13 Jan]
Victory To Restore 'Peace, Stability' L 6
[Sergin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 12 Jan]
Yugoslav Reaction 'Strange' L 7
[Slavin in PRAVDA 16 Jan]
'Judas Kiss for U.S.' [Kozyakov] L 8
U.S. Hypocrisy Hit [Serbin in PRAVDA 16 Jan] L 9
ASEAN Incited Against Kampuchea L 9
PRAVDA Commentary on Peace Prospects in Indochina L 9
[Serbin, 14 Jan]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Moscow Seeks Constructive Japanese Response to Treaty Proposal M 1
[(Dozov)]
Tsedenbal Lauds Mongolia's Economic Progress in KOMMUNIST M 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Trying To Form 'Rescue Team' for Nicaragua's Somoza N 1
[Svistunov in PRAVDA]
U.S. Orders Guatemala-Honduras-El Salvador Attack N 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Meets Under Kuznetsov R 1
Soviet Leaders Attend Belorussian Anniversary Functions R 2
Kiev Radio Reports Reshuffle in Ukraine's Gosplan R 3
New Appointments Announced in Georgia, Other Republics R 3
Briefs: Kazakh Appointments R 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1072 Launched on 16 January U 1
New Soviet Computer Makes 'Big Contribution' to Latest Techniques U 1
Briefs: IL-86 Airbus; Antarctic Shipping U 1

CAMBODIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ATTACK ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL CITED

ID171457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report under general heading "To End Interference in Kampuchea's Affairs: Statement by People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] 15 January--The prejudiced [neobyektivnyy] position of the UN Security Council on the Kampuchean issue can only harm its prestige throughout the world, says a statement by the People's Republic of Kampuchea Foreign Ministry--circulated by the KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY (SPK)--concerning the discussion of the "Kampuchean problem" in the UN Security Council.

The statement says: The People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has already informed the chairman of the UN Security Council that the Kampuchean people have overthrown the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and that this regime no longer exists. THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL CONTROLS ALL THE TERRITORY OF KAMPUCHEA AND THEREFORE THE SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION VIOLATES THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION, CONTRAVENES THE UN CHARTER AND IS A FLAGRANT ACT OF INTERFERENCE IN KAMPUCHEA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

However, disregarding this protest, the Security Council nonetheless met and offered its platform to a "representative" of the political corpse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and to delegates of certain countries hostile to the Kampuchean people. These individuals are trying to distort the role of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and to slander the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--Kampuchea's friendly neighbor. This prejudiced position does not accord with the UN role.

Everyone knows that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime was a fascist, misanthropic dictatorship. It could not survive, and was quickly overthrown by the people. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has now been proclaimed. The People's Revolutionary Council is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and only the blind can fail to recognize this reality.

Confirming the just position of the Kampuchean people, the Foreign Ministry states that the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people and that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary band overthrown by the Kampuchean people represents no one and has no right to act in the name of Kampuchea at any forum.

The statement resolutely rejects all attempts to slander the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples made during the UN Security Council session. The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea stresses that the Kampuchean people paid a bloody price to regain their independence and are fully determined not to allow any one to violate their sacred right to be the masters of their own country.

IZVESTIYA NOTES UN CONDEMNATION OF POL POT SRV DEFENSE

ID180919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Soldatov: "Condemning a Repressive Regime"]

[Text] New York--Representatives from more than 20 countries have already spoken at sessions of the Security Council, which is discussing the Kampuchea situation. [paragraph continues]

All of them, with the exception of the Chinese representative, in one way or another condemned the overthrown regime's cruel repression against its own people. They talked about the antipopular and essentially fascist policy pursued by the former government.

The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS), which brings together the widest strata of the people, has taken over the country's leadership. Even circles far from sympathetic to the new authorities were forced to admit that the people in the KNUFNS are Kampuchean patriots. "They are undoubtedly thinking about the Kampuchean nation," the New York TIMES writes, "and are former underground fighters. Pol Pot failed to destroy them during the period when he ruled Cambodia despite all the support he received from China."

Unfortunately, representatives of certain countries completely ignore these obvious things. When the U.S. representative said that "all governments must respect basic human rights, nobody must use force against another state, no country should interfere in another country's internal affairs and any quarrel between states must be resolved by peaceful means," one automatically recalled the years of U.S. imperialist intervention against Vietnam. American politicians and generals did not leave Kampuchea alone. One local newspaper recently recalled that at the end of the sixties hundreds of B-52 heavy bombers bombed Kampuchean territory. Tens of thousands of people died as a result of these raids. American forces invaded the country.

Speaking at the session, Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) UN representative Ha Van Lau refuted the slanderous fabrications of the Chinese representative and Prince N. Sihanouk at the previous session and also the allegations by delegates from certain countries about alleged SRV "interference" in Kampuchean affairs. He reminded them that it was the bloody Pol Pot regime which had unleashed the border war against Vietnam on orders from and with the support of the Chinese authorities. The aim of this war was to force Vietnam to submit to Beijing's [Peking's] policy of expansionism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia.

Ha Van Lau quoted a variety of press evidence on the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's bloody crimes against the Kampuchean people. Between 2 and 3 million people died in concentration camps. The entire Kampuchean people rose up against the criminal regime. The Beijing authorities' attempts to resuscitate the political corpse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique are doomed to failure, the Vietnamese representative said.

Talking about the present situation in Kampuchea, the SRV representative repeated that the corrupt Pol Pot regime was overthrown as a result of a mass uprising and that the KNUFNS exercises effective control over practically the entire territory of the country.

MOSCOW RAPS SELECTION OF SIHANOUK TO ARGUE UN CASE

OW162223 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 Jan 79 OW

[Mitin commentary: "Peking's Lies and Slanders at United Nations"]

[Text] The UN Security Council is still in session in New York to discuss the lies fabricated by leaders of the overthrown Kampuchean regime. Undoubtedly, the Chinese leaders are responsible.

Observers note that Chinese leaders describe the Kampuchean people's victorious struggle as Vietnamese aggression. This fully demonstrates Beijing's [Peking] true nature. The dispatch of a representative to New York by the overthrown Phnom Penh fascist regime was also schemed singlehandedly by Beijing. In this regard, we want to raise a very interesting question.

The Chinese leaders sent Prince Sihanouk to the United Nations as a high-level representative. Why did they select him? Everyone knows that Sihanouk did not hold any official post in the collapsed government. Actually he had been in custody all along. During that time he was strictly prevented from making contact with the Kampuchean people or foreigners. No wonder that a few days before the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was overthrown, Western newspapers speculated on whether or not he was still alive. They were of the opinion that if Sihanouk were alive, he was unable to speak. In early January a U.S. newspaper speculated that Sihanouk had been silenced. Today, this same Sihanouk, a prisoner who had been in custody for a long time, is suddenly speaking. How could this person, standing on the UN platform, repeat the Beijing leaders' anti-Vietnamese ravings word for word? I don't want to analyze the reasons for this, but I think the opinion of a Pentagon colonel is quite true. According to the Brazilian paper ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, this colonel said Sihanouk did this to thank China for having given him shelter.

Our next question is, why was Sihanouk selected? AFP says that according to conventional practice Ieng Sary would have been the right person to make such an appeal to the United Nations. This should have been the case since Ieng Sary is still alive. However, the Peking leaders thought they should risk choosing Sihanouk as the person best suited for this job. AFP continued: The UN Security Council would never listen to the speeches of Ieng Sary or his confidants because the so-called Khmer Rouge had totally lost its international prestige. This is why the prince was sent to New York. This is quite true. The foreign press has frequently reported that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique established a bloody regime in Kampuchea and carried out genocide within the party, army and among the cadres following the example of the Cultural Revolution. Those armed with Maoist dogma and acting on Peking's instructions slaughtered millions of innocent people. The whole world is aware of these facts. Of course, sending an executioner whose hands are stained with the blood of millions of people to New York would have been too risky for the Chinese leaders. Sihanouk himself had nothing to do with the Phnom Penh authorities' atrocious acts and, furthermore, he had international prestige. For this reason, the Peking leaders decided to let their favorite prince play a dishonorable role on behalf of the overthrown regime of executioners.

PRC TO TRY TO PUT CAMBODIA ON GENERAL ASSEMBLY AGENDA

LD171814 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] According to reports from New York, Beijing [Peking], which cannot come to terms with its Security Council defeat intends to place the issue of Kampuchea on the agenda at the UN General Assembly session. The draft resolution which the Chinese delegation presented to the Security Council was not even put to the vote. Beijing obviously realized that this draft would not be supported by the Security Council members who are deeply disturbed by China's provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries of that region.

And so, having been defeated by a rebellious people, the bloody regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and their Beijing patrons are trying to turn the struggle into diplomatic channels.

China, heaping floods of slander on Socialist Vietnam, is counting on detracting the attention of the world community from its own expansionist intrigues in Southeast Asia for it was Beijing itself which acted as a lord over Kampuchea during the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary rule. Today, China sticks to its intention: to continue to interfere in that country's internal affairs.

PRAVDA CITES REMARKS OF CAMBODIAN NATIONAL FRONT AIDE

LD171127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Skvortsov dispatch: "Confidence in the Future"]

[Text] Hanoi, 13 January--A meeting has been held here between journalists and Roh Samai, general secretary of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples. He is here as head of the Kampuchean delegation at the AAPSO Presidium session.

"I began participating in the Khmer people's liberation movement in February 1950 when I joined a partisan detachment where I was a messenger, Roh Samai says. "Following the defeat of the French colonialists and the recognition of Kampuchea's independence in 1954 I shifted to illegal revolutionary work. I joined the KNUFNS when it was created and later I was elected general secretary of its Central Committee.

"Kampuchea's economy has been seriously damaged in the 3 years of rule by the reactionary clique," Roh Samai says. "The new people's government has to start practically from scratch in building a Kampuchea which has embarked on the path of socialist development.

"Since 7 January thoughout the country the KNUFNS has been developing work on an ever-increasing scale to rebuild the motherland to solve the unprecedented tasks of normalizing as quickly as possible the life of a people who have experienced real genocide. It is necessary not only to supply people with everything necessary but also to revive the 'abolished' currency system, communications, administrative services, education and public health, to revive normal land use and agriculture and to decide thousands and thousands of large and small matters.

"Nevertheless, we view the future with confidence," R. Samai continued. "We are firmly aware that the fraternal solidarity and support of the Vietnamese people, the Soviet Union, all socialist countries and all the world's progressive public are on our side in the upcoming peaceful building, as they have been in the grim years of the liberation struggle."

CONGRESSMAN'S PLEAS FOR WOULD-BE EMIGRANT REJECTED

LD171645 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 27 Dec 78 p 4 LD

[Article by R. Monkyavichyus, chief of the Lithuanian Ministry of Communications Cadres Department: "How Have We Offended V. Rayz?"]

[Text] For a long time now the noise raised by foreign propaganda around gross fabrications about so-called violations of human rights in the USSR has continued unabated. Built on sand and woven from lies and slander, the campaign hostile to us relies in particular on allegations that the Soviet authorities unlawfully refuse some Soviet citizens the right to emigrate and take up permanent residence in the capitalist countries in order to reunite families.

Even high-ranking figures in some bourgeois states do not scorn to take part in this unseemly ballyhoo. I was recently given an opportunity to familiarize myself with a statement by U.S. Congressman Rosenthal. Speaking in the House of Representatives on 16 March 1978 he complained in a tearful voice about the repressive emigration policy in the USSR, citing as an example the family of Vladimir Rayz--a senior engineer at the Lithuanian Ministry of Communications Computer Center.

I myself work in this system, so the slanderous, malicious nature of Mr Rosenthal's statements is particularly clear to me and my comrades at work. After all, we are working side by side with the man about whom the foreign gentlemen are so concerned. In his speech the congressman says that Vladimir and Karmella Rayz dream of being united with their family living in Israel. He immediately asserts that the Rayz family has suffered considerable material and psychological hardship since their first application for an exit visa. In 1972 Rayz was dismissed from the Moscow Institute of Molecular Biology and since then has worked on various auxiliary operations. Mrs Rayz, a violinist with the Moscow Symphony Orchestra, was also dismissed. To this Rosenthal adds that "Mrs Rayz has written: 'Every day there is some horror. I never know if my husband will return home when he leaves work.'"

How can we answer the agitated Mr Rosenthal? Well, first of all there is the reunification of the Rayz couple with their families. They hardly need to go so far--to Israel--for this. The point is that V. Rayz's parents live much closer--in Kiev. Incidentally, it never occurred to them to move abroad and they are categorically against such a move by their son. As for Karmella Rayz's parents, they are dead and buried in Vilnyus.

So much for the reunification with their family. The other reasons why Mr Rosenthal was fighting for the Rayzes' "release" are no less "substantial." To judge from the congressman's words, V. Rayz was dismissed from the institute in 1972 and has since been employed on auxiliary work. We would be prepared to deny this assertion but, fearing that Mr Rosenthal would still not believe us, we allow the documents to speak for us [SOVETSKAYA LITVA publishes a fascimile of what purports to be Rayz's letter of resignation].

Mr Rosenthal is familiar with V. Rayz's signature and will probably have no doubts as to the authenticity of this document. Incidentally, we could back it up with another document shedding light on V. Rayz's position at his place of work both in the institute and at our computer center, where he came later--a photocopy of entries in his work record book [reproduced in the newspaper].

As we can see, not only was he not offended but quite the opposite.

It is appropriate to note that with respect to Karmella Mr Rosenthal has allowed himself some license. She was never a violinist with the Moscow Symphony Orchestra. Since graduating from the Vilnyus Conservatory in 1978 she has worked continuously in the Lithuanian SSR Philharmonic Orchestra.

A justified question arises: With just what family does Mr Rosenthal want to reunite Vladimir and Karmella Rayz? In asking this question we would also like to remind the congressman that restrictions exist on emigration stemming from the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly on 16 December 1966. It states in particular that these restrictions operate if emigration would entail serious infringements of the vitally important rights and interests of other citizens. In this case the interests of V. Rayz's elderly, sick parents, whom he intended to leave to the mercy of fate, were directly threatened.

Let us recall one more place in Mr Rosenthal's statement in which he asserts that, since applying to emigrate, the Rayz family has been living in poverty. It is hard to understand what the congressman means by this. Vladimir and Karmella Rayz receive good salaries, enjoy all the benefits provided for Soviet citizens by the USSR Constitution, and have every condition for fruitful work and an interesting personal life.

On rereading Mr Rosenthal's speech you involuntarily recall the open letter from USSR citizen and Candidate of Medical Sciences S.L. Lipavskiy (published in IZVESTIYA 5 March 1977) in which he described the interconnection between the U.S. intelligence services and certain renegades for the purpose of organizing subversive activity against the socialist system. The collective of the Lithuanian Ministry of Communications Computer Center has familiarized itself with this letter and conveyed to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow its indignation at the subversive activity of the CIA, which seems with the aid of renegades and adventurists to kindle hostility among the peoples and to obtain intelligence by any means.

The discussion of the open letter was also attended by senior engineer V. Rayz, who associated himself with the collective's opinion. What can explain this hypocritical behavior on Rayz's part? Does he really feel offended, and how has our society offended V. Rayz and his family?

CARTER: SENATE REJECTION OF SALT WOULD BADLY HARM RELATIONS

LD171711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 15 January, TASS--Speaking in Atlanta (Georgia) U.S. President J. Carter has touched on several international problems.

The President expressed his hope that the United States and the Soviet Union should in the near future conclude a strategic arms limitation agreement and that it will be submitted for examination by the Senate as a treaty. As is well known, this means that a two-thirds majority will be needed for ratification.

J. Carter warned that Senate rejection of the SALT treaty would undermine U.S. prestige. It would be a serious blow to peaceful mutual relations between the world's two greatest powers, he stressed.

The U.S. President announced that a U.S. delegation is leaving for the Near East this week. Commentators point out that this delegation will seek ways out of the deadlocked talks between Egypt and Israel, with Washington's active participation, on the conclusion of a separate deal, which is resolutely opposed by the majority of Arab countries. "If necessary," J. Carter said, "I will without the slightest hesitation invite President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to meet with me again."

BRZEZINSKI NY TIMES INTERVIEW: 'DISTORTED WORLD PICTURE'

LD171517 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 3, Signed to Press 11 Jan 79 p 11 LD

[G. Kuznetsov account of New York TIMES magazine interview with Z. Brzezinski: "The Changing World and Washington's Constant Desire for Expansion"]

[Text] Recently American leaders have come out in one form or another with a number of statements concerning U.S. foreign policy, which they expound at times in very nebulous and contradictory terms. The recent utterances include a 25-page interview with U.S. presidential national security assistant Z. Brzezinski, published in the New York TIMES Sunday magazine section. And although the interviewee tends toward generalizations in justification of Washington's foreign policy, he evades many questions and treats others in a obviously prejudiced fashion.

During the New Year period it is customary to sum up results and try to look into the future. The new year of 1979--the last in this decade--paves the way to the eighties. This was U.S. commentator James Reston's reason for conducting a long interview with the U.S. President's national security assistant to give the readers of the New York TIMES magazine a picture of "The World As Brzezinski Sees It."

The choice of Brzezinski as interviewee was governed not only by his close working relationship with President Carter, but also because he is a historian (he also operates in this capacity during the interview) and U.S. foreign policy theorist who has a considerable influence on the formulation of its concepts. Zbigniew Brzezinski is often called the man of the Rockefellers, whom he faithfully served as director of the Tripartite Commission, this supergovernment on social lines comprising representatives of big business and the elite in the United States, Western Europe and Japan. Another important trait of the interviewee is that he is prominent among U.S. "Sovietologists," specialists on the USSR for whom the determining factor in their approach to their "subject" of study is rapid and unconcealed anti-Sovietism.

The interview published in the New York TIMES magazine is big both in volume and scope, ranging from philosophical views of modern world development and the role of religion in it to an analysis of the specific U.S. approach to mutual relations with such states as the USSR, the PRC, Iran and Israel or policy regarding entire regions, such as the Near East and Latin America. It is noteworthy for a number of forced admissions connected with the failure of American imperialism's world domination ambitions. But it is characteristic in another way: That is a frank "claim" by the U.S. ruling circles to hegemonistic positions in a changing world in which the Soviet Union, according to Brzezinski, invariably appears in an evil form while the United States allegedly "sows what is wise, good and eternal." But let us look at the actual opinions.

The Collapse of World Domination Plans

First, the statement: "In the world today one is witnessing...a redistribution of political and economic might," "the distribution of forces is changing," "the West, which possessed indisputable political might in 1939, also possessed financial and economic might. Today military might is divided between the West and the Soviet Union. Economic might is becoming more fragmented. New centers of financial wealth and influence are forming."

We have the bitter admission of the failure of the notion of a "world built according to the American model about which some people dreamed in the fifties," and for the sake of which attempts were made to organize "crusades" against the USSR, the policy of "rolling back communism" was pursued and the cold war unleashed.

What is the reason for these changes? "The most influential transforming force of our time is the widespread growth of man's political and social consciousness," Brzezinski believes. "Only a few decades ago a considerable part of the world was made up of colonial empires which dominated a considerable part of Asia and Africa, or political systems in which people's participation was very limited. We have witnessed the collapse of empires. The number of independent states has more than quadrupled; there is greater literacy; people are gathering more in cities and are becoming more susceptible to mass political mobilization and the influence of the mass media."

But, although correctly recording the process of world development, the American historian is unable or reluctant, by dint of his class allegiance, to rise to a true historical description of the forces driving mankind forward. Consequently he puts forward the obviously antiscientific concept of "fundamental transforming forces" among which he includes, although avoiding a precise answer, straightforward nationalism, nationalism "steeped in theorizing," literacy, urbanization and even demography. But these forces are well known. Their name is the international communist movement, the international workers movement and the national liberation movement. These have developed under the influence of the ideas of Great October, which illuminated the path of the peoples who did not want to live under the yoke of capitalist and colonialist exploitation.

However, it is not just a matter of attempts to stifle the class nature of the development of society. While acknowledging in theory, and even in truncated bourgeois form, the changes in the distribution of forces in the world arena under the influence of man's growing political and social consciousness, in other words, the growing role of the peoples of former colonial countries in deciding their own destiny, in their foreign policy practice Brzezinski and those like him "forget" about this. Consequently they reduce the entire process of historical development to the primitive, propagandist formula of Soviet "interference" in Africa and Asia, which is allegedly the determining factor in sociopolitical cataclysms. Hence there appear such false "revelations" as the following: Today the crisis zone is the group of states on the shores of the Indian Ocean--they are a kind of "arch of instability" which may be traced across the map from Chittagong to Bangladesh through Islamabad and thence to Aden. Their internal instability, both socially and politically, may be closely linked with the influence of Soviet might.

By giving such a blatantly untrue description of the situation in this region, the U.S. President's national security assistant shows himself to be either a petty liar or a big ignoramus. However, the point of the matter is not just one of contradictory historical facts. [paragraph continues]

The approach based on talk about "interference," the exclusive interests of one great power or another in a particular part of the world, and, consequently, on confrontation for the sake of keeping "zones of influence," is dictated by the ideology of imperialism, which is deeply ingrained in the minds of U.S. statesmen, with its desire for violence for the sake of profits. And this completely exposes Brzezinski as an apologist of U.S. imperialism.

But the weakness of his position lies not only in this. Noting the collapse of colonial empires and the birth of young nations, he tries to bypass in silence the fact that the United States acts in the international arena as a force to retard the progress of historical development. For precisely this purpose it has more than once resorted to armed intervention, as in the Congo, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Angola. That is why it gives secret and open support to the Pinochet junta in Chile and the racist regimes of Smith in Rhodesia and Vorster and Botha in South Africa. Finally, the United States is primarily trying to impose on the peoples of young states, instead of the old forms of colonial domination which have long since been compromised, new forms less odious but no less cruel in essence.

During the interview Brzezinski came out withthe phrase that in forming new relations in the world the United States must "insist on diversity in the ideological and philosophical plane." But he certainly does not plan to encourage the desire of the peoples of the young states in Africa, Asia and Latin America for genuine independence on the basis of their chosen path, including the building of socialism. Practice shows that progressive states which have proclaimed socialism as their ultimate goal soon become objects of political, financial and military pressure from Washington. Brzezinski needs "diversity in the ideological and philosophical plane" not in order to substantiate peaceful coexistence between states belonging to the capitalist and socialist system, but as a means of sowing and kindling disagreements and even friction in the socialist camp, intending to counterpose Maoism and other "isms," whatever their tendencies, to real socialism, which is embodied above all by the Soviet Union. Brzezinski's "philosophical" answers are evidence that the imperialist ruling clique is openly counting on splitting and weakening the socialist camp.

Sound Premises and Musty Anti-Sovietism

Describing relations with the USSR, he notes that "SALT is of critical significance for the United States and the Soviet Union, and I am confident that the SALT agreement ratified by the Senate will be really balanced and will pave the way for a more long-term agreement on still greater limitations on the strategic arms race." A similar viewpoint has been voiced often recently by representatives of the U.S. administration, and if Washington's deeds correspond to its words, it can only be welcomed. Brzezinski goes on to express the idea that "We must avoid the tendency to move from extreme belligerence to extreme euphoria in our relations with the Soviet Union," inasmuch as they will be characterized by "positive and negative features"; "differences" will continue to exist between the countries, but this must not be regarded with too much sensitivity. "To learn to live together in our world is a lengthy process. We and the Russians will have to adapt to it"--that is his conclusion.

It would seem that this premise is not lacking in good sense. However, on the whole Brzezinski, who puts American-Soviet relations toward the bottom of his list of global problems, not only does not go so far as to analyze them seriously. [paragraph continues]

On the contrary, in the style of the worst examples of bourgeois anti-Soviet scribbling (which he himself inspires from time to time), he presents the Soviet Union as a force bringing chaos and political instability and talks endlessly of the need to "restrain Soviet military might." Even when driven into a corner by Reston's observation that the "Soviet threat" is excessively exaggerated; they do not constitute any great threat to the Western world," he philosophizes on the subject of how Soviet might is "insufficient to dominate the United States" and the world, but "sufficient to considerably complicate the settlement of regional conflicts."

We will say frankly: The USSR is not striving to achieve the first, or the second, or the third. [as published] "Our policy with respect to capitalist countries--including, of course, the United States--has been and remains a policy of peace, peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation. That is why we categorically reject the practice of outside interference in states' internal affairs and violations of their sovereign rights," stresses L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Incidentally, the principles of relations with the United States are enshrined in such basic documents as "Foundations of Mutual Relations Between the USSR and the United States and the Final Act of the all-European conference. The Soviet side fulfills its provisions scrupulously, unlike the American side. Everyone remembers Washington's attempts to interfere in our country's internal affairs by using the 1974 trade law, as well as the quite recent attempts, in summer 1978, when the White House tried to organize a trade boycott of the USSR. Also well known is the role of the "hawks" among senators, congressmen and members of various anti-Soviet committees and societies, who call for the arms race to be continued in accordance with the will of the military-industrial complex and who are trying to undermine the SALT treaty. Nor does the negative role of Brzezinski himself, who on the eve of the new year announced U.S. plans to begin the implementation of a multibillion program for developing mobile ICBM's soon, go unnoticed. And it is obviously no accident that in the interview he speaks of the need to work out new strategic doctrines in the United States.

Hegemonism Under the Guise of Safeguarding Security

In the same context as the plans for elaborating strategic doctrines, it is also worth revewing Brzezinski's approach to the question of U.S. national security, a concept which has undergone considerable transformation in U.S. ruling circles. If, previously, basically the security of the coastline and boundary inviolability was understood by this, nowadays, as Brzezinski states, it is participation in the "formation of a quickly changing world so that it responds to our interests and corresponds to our values." In other words, it is active interference in the affairs of other states and peoples in the name of guaranteeing American imperialism's interests. Power and willpower are needed for that, Brzezinski pronounces, at the same time affirming that "we have sufficient power," and now, when the morbid lessons of Vietnam are beginning to be forgotten, "we will have more resolution to play a constructive global role."

Consequently the "pax-Americana" dream will still be maintained, though in exchange for the previous monotony of using strength to achieve it, the "carrot and stick" method will be used. This includes attempts to influence African countries with the help of subtle demagogy of U.S. representatives in the UN, participation in the forced "North-South dialogue," psychological war against socialist countries under the false slogan of "defense of human rights" and open advances toward Beijing [Peking] "in tactical anti-Soviet interests."

Propagating hegemonistic aspirations and American interference in the whole world's affairs under the pretext of safeguarding U.S. security, Brzezinski repeatedly talks of the "moral values" of the "American spiritual world" and Western civilization, which supposedly embody the United States and the world's "growing respect" for Washington. But for what moral values can Washington in fact be praised? Surely not for trampling on the rights of the native inhabitants--the Indians, whom the authorities are ready to remove from the reserves allocated to them if mineral wealth is discovered there? Or the open racism practised toward the 23 million blacks? Or the political lawlessness aimed against such strugglers for human dignity as the Wilmington 10, lawlessness covered over by unctious speeches on human rights? Or the murder of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King as a result of an obvious plot? Or the unscrupulous actions of another president, Nixon? Or the shooting of Kent State University students? Or the bloody adventure in Vietnam?

Brzezinski has expended considerable efforts to paint a picture of a world which, in spite of many changes, still must rotate in the direction indicated by Washington. In its many pieces this picture recalls reality reflected in a distorted mirror. And this is the result of the fact that despite a number of forced stipulations and admissions, the author of the interview looks at the world only through a prism stamped "made in the United States." However, there is a rational element in the interview. It contains the plain recognition that American imperialism's policy on the international arena will remain unchanged, that is, expansionist, with the aid of whatever methods needed to put it into practice. People should remember this.

RESULTS OF SENATORS' TRIP TO CHINA, SOUTHEAST ASIA REVIEWED

LD172015 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, January 17, TASS--Adhering to the course of increasing its military presence in the Pacific Ocean and in the Far East, the United States is striving ever more actively to secure a bigger participation of its allies in the Pentagon's militaristic plans. The results of the negotiations, conducted by the delegation of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, which visited China, Japan, South Korea and several other South-East Asian countries, are patent proof of this.

In the course of its meeting with leaders of the Japanese Government, it is reported by the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN, the U.S. delegation, headed by Senator Samuel Nunn, openly demanded that Japan should play a bigger role in the system of the bilateral security treaty, that military spendings should be expanded, "Self-Defence Forces" strengthened, and expenditures on the upkeep of American troops increased. The senators stated that in the present conditions it was necessary to leave intact the American war bases in Japan, South Korea and the Philippines. They went on record against any withdrawal of U.S. troops from Asia, the newspaper says.

The Japanese press notes that the aggressive course of the present Chinese leadership contributes actively to the implementation of Washington's policy of increasing tensions in Asia. During the meeting of the American senators with the vice-premier of the State Council of the PRC Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] and top military leaders, the SANKEI SHIMBUN stresses, the Chinese representatives declared their support of the American strategy in Asia. They assured the guests that China approved of Washington's military alliance with Tokyo, welcomed the turning of Japan into a powerful militaristic state. From the talk with Deng Xiaoping the American senators drew the conclusion that China did not want the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea, the newspaper reports.

Questions of strengthening the military relations between the United States and South Korea, of increasing the fighting capacity of the Seoul army were discussed during the meeting of the delegation members with Pak Chong-hui. During the talk of the American senators with the dictator, the press notes, special attention was devoted to the problem of relations between South Korea and Beijing [Peking].

DOLLAR FALL AGAIN QUESTIONS 'VIABILITY' OF CARTER'S MEASURES

LD172102 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1636 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 17 January--TASS commentator Vyacheslav Kuznetsov writes:

The U.S. dollar, which had begun the new year so unsuccessfully, again created panic on the international money markets today. Alarming reports on a sharp fall of the American currency's exchange rate have been coming from Tokyo, Paris, Frankfurt, Zurich, Brussels, Amsterdam and Milan. Observers note that the new fit of weakness of the dollar was caused by last Tuesday's statement by Karl Otto Poehl, vice president of the German Federal Bank, that Western Germany spent over DM 24 billion last year to support the U.S. currency. According to reports the West German financier stressed that Western Germany might stop supporting the dollar for fear of inflation.

Today's panic on the international money markets, which follows that statement, has once more raised the question of the viability of the emergency measures to stabilize the dollar adopted by the Carter administration on 1 November last year. As is known these emergency measures included an agreement between the United States and the FRG, Japan and Switzerland on the enlargement of the agreement on exchanging these countries' currencies for dollars to the sum of $30 billion. Since that agreement came into force the central banks of the FRG, Switzerland and Japan have repeatedly intervened in money market operations to support the value of the falling dollar. The growing volume of the losses being subtained by these countries is compelling them to think of the limits to be imposed on the support of the weak American currency, as yesterday's statement by Karl Otto Poehl shows. There are fears being voiced at the markets that Switzerland and Japan may follow the FRG's example.

The latest drop in the value of the dollar confirms the forecasts made by economists that the weakness of the American currency will this year become the cause of the intensification of inflationary phenomena and of the slowing down of the rate of growth of industrial output in all the capitalist countries. As was said in a report published at the beginning of this year by the British Center of Economic Forecasting in Henley the harsh currency measures introduced by the United States in order to stabilize the dollar will contribute to the growth of industrial production throughout the world slowing down and virtually reaching stagnation.

HAIG RETIREMENT DUE TO U.S.-NATO DISPUTE OVER DETENTE

LD171247 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 3 Signed to Press 11 January 1979 publishes on page 3 a 600-word article by Yu. Danov, under the heading "Retired Cold War Drummer," on General Haig. Danov discusses Haig's alleged role in obtaining increased military expenditure in NATO countries, saying that he "exerted considerable efforts in the attempt to undermine international detente. Haig's decision to leave the army is attributed to conflict between the United States and West European NATO members "which recognize the indisputable advantages of detente" on the question of military exercises.

Noting reports that Haig could influence the Senate discussion of SALT II, Danov remarks that "the direction of his influence can be judged from the service record of this cold war drummer in general's uniform."

WARREN COMMISSION FINDINGS SHAKEN BY NEW EVIDENCE

LD1711[illegible]9 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 January 1979 carried on page 4 a 1,300-word Washington dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent G. Vasilyev entitled "A Fourth Shot," in which he describes how new evidence in the form of photographs and a tape recording have cast doubts over the Warren Commission finding that President Kennedy was killed by a single assassin. Vasilyev also cites the objections made by various bodies to the theory that Kennedy was slain as a result of a conspiracy and affirms that "whatever happens, the story of a lone assassin has been thoroughly shaken." Vasilyev cites Congressman R. Preyer as saying that "there is no proof that the CIA or FBI secret services participated in the assassination," and adds that "the denial in itself is eloquent!" He goes on to state that Preyer pointed out that the conspirators could have been Mafia members of Cuban counterrevolutionaries. Vasilyev opines that "there is an impression that, having happened on a trail, the investigators are reluctant to go further, as if to avoid making dangerous discoveries:" As Vasilyev points out, the "Cuban counterrevolutionaries'" headquarters was at Langley and "it is also well known" that Mafia bosses have been linked with the CIA." He suggests that "if one proceeds from the premise that there was a conspiracy", then the organizers of the plot are covering their tracks, since over the last 15 years "more than 19 persons closely linked with the tragic events of 1963 have died in various circumstances." Vasilyev concludes by saying that certain Americans believe that other slayings, including Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy, points to the fact that there were "forces in the country interested in physically getting rid of the President."

DENG CALL FOR ASEAN MILITARY BUILDUP 'DEMAGOGY'

OW170521 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 15 Jan 79 OW

[Mikhaylov commentary]

[Excerpts] PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] during his recent meeting with a group of U.S. senators in Beijing [Peking] called for expansion of the U.S. naval presence in the western Pacific, further strengthening of the Japanese Armed Forces and military cooperation among ASEAN countries. In other words, this renowned hustler of Beijing held that ASEAN, an economic organization, should be turned into a military bloc.

What is Beijing's sinister objective in making this proposal? The present Beijing leaders are acting as if they were concerned over the security of Japan, the United States and ASEAN nations. Judging from developments in recent years, however, we can say definitely that they are by no means preoccupied with altruistic concerns. In every diplomatic activity the Beijing leaders pursue only their own chauvinist interests. They would not hesitate to infringe on other nations' interests whenever they found it profitable to do so. Deng Xiaoping's remarks also fall within this framework.

Beijing's call for a Japanese and U.S. military buildup in the Pacific is a call for confrontation between these two nations and the USSR. Will such confrontation be in Japan's interest? Will it also be in the U.S. interest? It is known that both Prime Minister Ohira and Foreign Minister Sonoda say that they want to improve Japan's relations with the USSR. U.S. Government leaders and senators are also in favor of further talks and better relations with the Soviet Union.

What would Beijing's call, if implemented, bring to the Japanese people? An expanded U.S. naval presence in the western Pacific means, first of all, more U.S. forces stationed in Japan--that is, more U.S. military bases and Japan's increased share of their maintenance costs. Japan already agreed recently under U.S. pressure to pay more for maintenance of the U.S. forces, and this agreement was widely criticized in Japan. At present, approximately 37,000 hectares of Japanese land are taken up by U.S. military installations.

Until recently China had been criticizing Japanese militarism; today, however, it persistently urges Japan to rearm. Meanwhile, it is a known fact that Japan's relatively small defense budget in the past 30 years is one of the major factors that led to the nation's rapid economic growth. China is now trying to impose a Chinese-type militarization on Japan and thus deprive the Japanese economy of the benefits of peace. Therefore, it hurriedly decided to help Japan find a threat to itself. While until a few years ago the Japanese leaders, including Defense Agency officials, had let it be known that their country was threatened by no one.

It is also known that the living standard of the Chinese people is extremely low as a result of militarization in every aspect of their life. The Chinese leaders have little concern for the well-being of their own people; evidently, they care even less if increased military spending results in deterioration of the Japanese people's living standard.

Furthermore, turning ASEAN into a military bloc would place an unnecessary burden on the shoulders of the people in those countries. At the same time, the creation of an ASEAN military bloc in countries which supply Japan with most of its raw materials would make it impossible for the Japanese people to predict the future of their economy with confidence.

It would also be an obstacle to the conduct of Japanese foreign policy which the government says is aimed at maintaining peaceful relations with all countries.

Only one conclusion can be drawn from Deng Xiaoping's remarks to the U.S. senators: Peking is pursuing the interests of big-power chauvinism and nothing else in calling for a military buildup in the Pacific and in Southeast Asia. His assertions of PRC concern for the security of Japan and the United States amount to nothing but demagogy.

IMPERIALISTS USE PRC AS 'CANNON FODDER' TO OPPOSE USSR

OW170449 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 15 Jan 79 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Excerpts] In the eyes of Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung], war is the fundamental way of solving internal problems and realizing his infamous hegemonic ambition. This "Great Helmsman" once seriously stated that, as far as China was concerned nothing could be better than war--here he referred to a thermonuclear world war. According to Mao, even if two-thirds of China's population were killed in such a war, it was just like "blood-letting for the sake of health." Mao and his supporters maintained that China's population problem--and the economic problems arising from it--could be instantly solved by war.

To conceal their militarist intentions, Beijing's [Peking's] leaders have carried out a vicious anti-Soviet plan. First, they have concocted a so-called "Soviet threat." "Mao's Three Worlds theory can be regarded as a culmination of anti-Sovietism. In theory, Beijing's theorists have attempted to convince the world that the USSR, the first socialist country is the principal enemy of China and other countries, and that the existence of the USSR and Soviet policy are the source of world war. At the same time, they have also called such absurdities a "historical law."

In addition to rationalizing their militarist conspiracy, Beijing's strategists have also spared no efforts and financial resources to push mankind toward a thermonuclear war, for which they have also tried to utilize the infamous Three Worlds theory. According to this theory, the whole world and all international forces, including the most reactionary imperialist forces, should form a broad anti-Soviet international united front.

Can any sensible person in the world accept such an insane theory? Of course not. The whole world has resolutely denounced this theory and condemned its originator and followers. Even Albania, which had been subservient to Beijing and had followed its policies for many years, has renounced Mao's Three Worlds theory. Albanian papers and political and social leaders have harshly criticized this theory. Even in China an increasing number of people have come to realize that its anti-Soviet policy will bring nothing but harm to China. As indicated by the dazipao [tatsupao] in Beijing and other cities, these people don't believe there is any "Soviet threat."

But there are indeed some people who fully support Beijing's Three Worlds theory and militarist policy. They are the militarist and monopolist chieftains of the imperialist countries' most reactionary and aggressive cliques and the most disreputable reactionary governments, which are obsessed with wiping socialism from the face of the earth. These cliques have long plotted how to utlizie the Chinese leaders' anti-Soviet and militarist sentiments more fully and effectively in order to attain their global strategy.

For example, the imperialist countries' military departments have considered how to convince China to resort to military adventure so that they themselves can "watch the tigers fight" from afar. The imperialist generals maintain that, considering the current policies of Beijing's ruling hierachy, they can expect China to serve as their cannon fodder and an inexhaustible source of valuable raw materials. Beijing's anti-Soviet and militarist policies will one day lead China into such a situation. If this is not a betrayal of China and the Chinese people's vital interests, then what is it? We can positively say that the Chinese people, and the people of the whole world, will certainly smash the vicious schemes of the imperialists and the Chinese militarists.

PRC FACTIONAL STRUGGLE UNFOLDING IN WAKE OF CCP PLENUM

LD171241 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[M. Nikitin article: "Where is the 'Center of Gravity' Really Shifting To? Beijing [Peking] Again Calls for 'Exposure, Criticism and Checking'"]

[Text] The ink is still fresh on the Beijing publications of the materials of the Third CCP Central Committee Plenum (18-22 December), which stated that in China "the large-scale mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao [Lin Piao] and the 'four' has been completed victoriously" and that "from the beginning of 1979 it is necessary to transfer the center of gravity of the entire party's work to the implementation of socialist modernization." The plenum communique also said that "the conditions for transferring the center of gravity of work are present" and a "political atmosphere characterized by stability and cohesion has become established in the country."

However, almost immediately Chinese propaganda began to release materials with a completely different content and tone.

In early January PEOPLE'S DAILY published an editorial on "bringing the movement for exposure, criticism and checking to its conclusion." Unlike what was enshrined in the plenum decisions, it contains in essence an appeal to again launch a campaign to expose Lin Biao, the "four" and their supporters. To smooth over this clear contradiction, PEOPLE'S DAILY indicates that the Central Committee plenum decisions must be understood to mean that the struggle is finished only "as a stage," but will continue inasmuch as in individual regions and spheres there are still many hidden supporters of Lin Biao and the "four" and still many places and organizations where the movement for exposure, criticism and checking "is taking place only slowly or has only just begun."

In this connection attention was also attracted by an article by a PEOPLE'S DAILY "special observer," published the day after the Central Committee plenum, which sharply condemned unspecified persons who opposed revising the negative assessment of events in Tiananmian [Tienanmen] Square in April 1976. (The demonstrations which took place there were then described in a Central Committee Politburo decision as "counterrevolutionary" and the blame was attached to Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], who was removed from all his posts. The Third CCP Central Committee Plenum in December 1978 officially gave an opposite, positive assessment of those events.) The author of the article stressed that "China must complete the historical shift to the four modernizations irrespective of what certain political forces or anyone else thinks, whether they like it or not." The article significantly warns that "antipopular, antidemocratic forces often find their way" into the party and administrative organs and "seize a part of the power in the party and state"; the struggle against them is a "lengthy and serious task."

PEOPLE'S DAILY echoes Yu Kuang-yuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (that "ideological stronghold" of Deng Xiaoping, in the words of a well-informed Hong Kong journal). In his words, "We will only be able to resolve the question of shifting the center of gravity of the party's work when the 'gang of four' and its influence have been completely eliminated."

Neither the PEOPLE'S DAILY "special observer" nor the academy vice president draw formal conclusions from the premises they formulate. But the question naturally arises: Are they not calling in practice for a search for new "enemies," for new purges and reprisals? And in that case what about the assurances on "stability and unity," and the promises currently being widely publicized to "develop democracy" and to put into operation the "three principles: not to find fault for the sake of it, not to get tied up with labels, and not to brandish sticks"?

The Chinese know from experience what awaits forces described as "antipopular." Nobody knows exactly how many victims there were of the purges and punitive campaigns organized by Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung] and his close subordinates like Kang Shien [Kang Shih-en]. But the fact is that millions of people were eliminated as a result of repressions. They were victims of "official" persecution. It is now becoming clear that thousands and tens of thousands of people disappeared without trace, as if they did not exist. Party and state workers suddenly fell into obscurity and were sent for "reeducation" in remote areas, to special camps, to the so-called "7 May schools" and often into nonexistence.

But it turns out that even this is only part of the picture. Mao Zedong resolved in his own way the problems of the multinational composition of the country's population, of city and countryside, of intellectual and physical labor. Tens of millions of young people were torn from their families and forcibly resettled in the countryside. They were forbidden to study, to choose their profession or to arrange their personal life according to their own wishes. In return for forced labor they are given a miserly remuneration which scarcely suffices for food. Either militarized settlements, or forced-labor colonies, not for an offense against society but on the inspiration of a man who decided to adapt reality in a huge country to his own chimeric ideas.

Mass repressions, lawlessness and tyranny became established as an inalienable element of Maoist methods in the struggle among factions and in eliminating political rivals.

The propaganda accents, which are being redistributed following the Central Committee plenum, confirm that the bitter clashes within China's ruling group are by no means a thing of the past. The compromise achieved at the plenum is of an extremely provisional, precarious nature. The power struggle is not over, the balance sheet has not been drawn up between its main participants.

For the time being the Deng grouping is exerting a great influence on the processes taking place which, is also indicated by the latest reshuffle in Beijing's upper echelons. Thus Wang Dongxing [Wang Thung-hsing], vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, who rose during the "Cultural Revolution" period, has been stripped of several high posts, in particular that of head of the Central Committee General Office and chief of the CCP Central Committee Security Committee. "Promoted workers" have also been hard pressed in the important sphere of propaganda control. Hu Yao-pang, a well-known supporter of Deng, who were co-opted onto the party Central Committee Politburo at the recent Central Committee plenum, has been appointed chief of the CCP Central Committee Propaganda Section, instead of Hua Guofeng's [Hua Kuo-feng's] protege Chang Ping-hua. [paragraph continues]

The Deng faction has strengthened its position in the PRC State Council too, where Wang Shang-Jung, who was recently rehabilitated and made a member of the Central Committee, has emerged new vice permier. Several newly appointed ministers also have the reputation of being Deng supporters.

The country's genuine, extremely complex problems, which have been exacerbated by many years of pernicious Maoist practice, are being lost in the unceasing interfactional struggle and relegated to the indefinitely remote "future," while the requirements and needs of the people's masses are disregarded. As was the case under Mao Zedong, socialism, people's power and democracy remain merely demagogic phrases required for the struggle against political rivals, but which in fact camouflage the preservation of the "barracks solialism" setup hostile to genuine socialism.

China's working people are acutely aware of the gap between the words and deeds of the present Beijing leaders and the omnipresent deadening spirit of Maoism. This evokes in them sentiments of discontent and protest. These sentiments are sometimes echoed even in the dazibao [tatsupao], which the authorities go over with a fine-tooth comb. One dazibao which appeared in Beijing in mid-December said that "we were promised freedom and prosperity after the overthrow of the gang of four by the 'wise leader' Chairman Hua and, as some people allege, his still wiser Deputy Deng. But we still have the same old system which oppresses people. Nothing has changed.... We want to be masters of our destiny and not the instrument of ambitious despots who desire 'modernizations.' We want modernization of the people's life and genuine people's democracy."

The complex interweaving of contradictions and the ups and downs of factional struggle certainly cannot help being substantially influenced by Beijing's present foreign policy line which is manifestly and overtly orienting the country toward an alliance with imperialism and reaction. In implementing the "modernization" program the most influential section of the present Chinese leadership is hoping for aid from the leading capitalist powers, primarily the United States and Japan, and is displaying a readiness to pay for this with fundamental political and economic concessions. The Taiwan deal is an eloquent example of this. Beijing, which has always declared that the Taiwan issue is exclusively the "internal affair" of China, has essentially given in to Washington. It has abandoned its demand for the liberation of Taiwan and tacitly recognized Washington's special rights--virtual tutelage--over Taiwan, including the right to continue the U.S. policy of supplying weapons to Taiwan.

Chinese officials have practically shelved the "self-reliance" thesis. While only yesterday foreign credits were reviled and the countries that took advantage of them in accordance with the usual practice of international trade were stigmatized in the blackest terms, now Beijing is overtly seeking loans--state and private. It is prepared to take tens of billions and on terms which engender doubts among bankers in the imperialist countries who keep strict account of their money about China's ability to settle its debts. In order to reassure creditors, the PRC leadership is promising both the prospect of creating on Chinese soil concessions and joint stock companies with the participation of foreign capital, and a switch to other economic system models in China which will be characterized by "less centralization."

Increasing play is made of the "main bargaining card"--the modernizations planned for China are necessary and advantageous to the West because they will make the PRC's "confrontation" [protivostoyaniye] with the Soviet Union more effective. And so--Chinese emissaries and propagandists explain--by helping China with credits and weapons the West and the NATO countries are helping themselves. [paragraph continues]

Those who idolize force and, like certain "thinkers" from Beijing, proceed from the inevitability of war between the systems, heed and applaud arguments of this kind. Other people who are capable of learning from life and the errors of history are in no way attracted by the prospect of building of confrontation [konfrontatsiya], even if they entertain no sympathies for socialism.

Maybe, a U.S. Communist Party Central Committee letter to the CCP leaders stressed, Beijing will receive some crumbs from imperialism's table, but it is precisely American imperialism which is reaping all the fruits of the policy pursued by the present Chinese leadership. It is a dangerous delusion to believe that U.S. imperialism can somehow be forced to be a prop and support in building socialism anywhere.

The seeds of the endless dissension racking the Beijing elite lie in the self-evident incompatibility of people's power and, still less, the socialist way of life with great-power chauvinist aspirations and a total lack of principles posing as "pragmatism."

The contradictory domestic policy line with its militarist trend, combined with Beijing's antisocialist policy in the inter-national arena, condemns the country to permanent upheavals and the Chinese people to new privations and adversity.

BEIJING RESIDENTS SUPPORT PEASANTS' DEMONSTRATION

OW170423 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 15 Jan 79 OW

[Station observer Markov commentary]

[Text] The demonstration and march staged by peasants have profoundly shown that the peasants can take it no more. The Chinese peasants are among the poorest. They do not believe that the good days promised by their leaders will ever come. Chinese peasants have experienced tough going in past years. The Chinese authorities, by pushing the policy of self-reliance, have placed a heavy burden on them. The authorities have not only forced the peasants to work on the farms and at other construction sites to build water conservation projects, but have also mobilized them time and again to take part in cumbersome work of every description. The Chinese peasants rise early, work hard and return home late. However, they cannot improve their livelihood. Their income is very meager, much lower than all other workers in various areas of the national economy. The authorities have increased taxation under all kinds of pretexts. They think of everything to keep the peasants impoverished even in years of bumper harvests. There has been a shortage of industrial products everywhere in China's countryside, particularly of salt, matches, edible oil and leather shoes. An American newspaper reported that there are 500 million people in the world living in stark poverty and, regrettably, most of them are Chinese peasants. They live in simple straw huts and do not receive professional medical care. Some children cannot go to school. Compared with all other countries, the Chinese citizens enjoy no freedom in choosing their domicile. The leaders and propaganda machinery have concealed the true picture of Chinese peasants' life. Foreigners visiting China can only see special "models." But now the truth has come to light. The peasants staged a mammoth demonstration in the center of Beijing [Peking] against hunger and poverty. The demonstration shows that the Chinese peasants can wait no longer and that they do not want to undergo any more suffering. The demonstration staged by the Chinese peasants is not isolated. What merits attention is that many residents in the Chinese capital have also supported the peasants' demonstration in Beijing. Like the peasants, they also demand freedom and a better life.

BREZHNEV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM SOFIA 17 JAN

LD171234 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko today returned home from Sofia.

BREZHNEV VISIT GIVES 'CONCRETE IMPETUS' TO USSR-BULGARIA TIES

LD172150 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] President Leonid Brezhnev has completed his friendly visit to Bulgaria. Here is a comment from our observer Viktor Viktorov.

The visit was exceptionally fruitful. The talks that were held during the visit were instrumental for promoting Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation, above all in the field of economy. As a result, friendship and cooperation between the two countries have received a fresh, concrete impetus. Cooperation is developing dynamically not only between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria but also between all countries of the socialist community, whose relations are assuming new qualities. For 30 years now, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has been existing as the organization of a new, consistently socialist, type. The countries of the council have made big headway over that period.

Naturally, opportunities have considerably increased for the socialist countries to carry out their foreign policies of peace. On the international scene they work from a common coordinated position. This position reflects the vital necessities of all nations, including those which shook off the fetters of colonialism fairly recently.

The hysterical hullabaloo made in the West about the alleged threat from the East is continuing. This old myth is being used to try to hide the buildup of the military might of the NATO countries. This is being done to cover up the underhand schemes to play the China card against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But truth will out. It cannot be erased. The truth is that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have no claims to even 1 square kilometer of another country's territory. We do not seek military superiority over the West. All the socialist community wants is reliable security, and security for both sides will undoubtedly be greater if the arms race is checked and the international climate improved. This is what the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty are working for, and it is precisely from them that the basic initiatives aimed at preventing nuclear war stem.

In the present situation, aggravated by the schemes of the enemies of peace, the socialist countries are striving to promote the relaxation of tension and to spread it to all parts of the world, including, of course, Africa and the Middle East. We believe that this will become a reality. Our conviction is not a utopia. It is based on the achievements already scored in the reconstruction of interstate relations in the profound interests of all nations in insuring a durable peace.

Characteristic of the socialist countries is the philosophy of historic optimism, for, as Leonid Brezhnev declared in Sofia, between the zig-zags of the international situation one sees the main thing: The confident advance of the forces of peace, progress and national freedom.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD151357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS "official report"]

[Text] A meeting was held on 8 January between V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Kh. Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. Questions of Soviet-Bulgarian economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV, KATUSHEV TALK WITH BULGARIAN MINISTERS

LD171603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Reception of Delegation"]

[Text] On 10 January, N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received a Bulgarian delegation headed by B. Belchev, Bulgarian minister of finance, and K. Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA--As a result of the successfully concluded talks between governmental delegations of the USSR and Bulgaria, a trade protocol between the two countries for 1979 was signed today in Moscow. The trade will amount to over R6 billion. The signing of the protocol has created favorable preconditions for the further systematic development of foreign economic contacts between the USSR and Bulgaria. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD]

CZECHOSLOVAK-MADE AIRCRAFT--Czechoslovak-made "L-410" turbofan aircraft have gone into service for the first time today on a local route in Novosibirskaya Oblast. The aircraft is made under a CEMA program in which Soviet specialists are involved. In Siberia the "L-410" will replace the "AN-2", which has worked well. The West Siberian Civil Aviation Directorate now has all turbofan or jet aircraft. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD]

GROMYKO MEETS SPANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON ARRIVAL

LD171520 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--Spain's Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre arrived here today on an official visit at the Soviet Government's invitation.

At the airport, decorated with flags of Spain and the Soviet Union, the guest was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

Kosygin Receives Foreign Minister

LD181114 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 18, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin today received in the Kremlin Spain's Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre now staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

The conversation, during which questions of Soviet-Spanish relations and international life were discussed, was held in a businesslike atmosphere and reflected the striving of both countries to the deepening of mutual understanding and mutual cooperation. The sides expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of Soviet-Spanish relations after diplomatic relations were established in February, 1977. This is shown, specifically, by the level of political contacts between the two countries. It was pointed out that both sides strive for the widening of Soviet-Spanish cooperation in different spheres in the interests of the peoples of both countries, of consolidation of peace and security in Europe.

The exchange of opinions on international problems showed that both sides attach priority importance to the deepening of the relaxation of international tension, ending of the arms race and real measures for disarmament. The hope was expressed that this will also be promoted by the coming meetings of countries, participants in the European conference, that is to be held in 1980 in Madrid.

Oreja, Gromyko Begin Talks

LD171752 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--The Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre described his visit to the Soviet Union as a new step in the development of relations between the two countries. He arrived here today on the invitation of the Soviet Government. This visit also opens up new possibilities for expanding relations, he told journalists on arrival.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko stressed, when replying to questions by correspondents, that the Soviet Union wants a further development of relations with Spain along all lines, including along the lines of politics, economic and trade.

Talks between Andrey Gromyko and Marcelino Oreja Aguirre began later in the day.

The state of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Spain and the prospects of their further development were discussed during the talks that passed in a businesslike atmosphere. The ministers noted the mutual striving of the two countries to expand and deepen cooperation in the political and other fields. Also discussed were some topical international problems of mutual interest, especially questions of disarmament and strengthening security in Europe.

The talks will be continued.

'LOSS OF MOMENTUM' NOTED IN SOVIET-BRITISH RELATIONS

LD172145 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

["A Glance at the British Scene" with (Vladimir Vlasov)--commentary read by Boris Belitskiy]

[Text] It was pleasant to hear in this week's POST that one very good thing to come out of the recent timetable changes is that "Glance at the British Scene" is on Monday to Saturday. Today it's been prepared by (Vladimir Vlasov). He explains what exactly is hampering British-Soviet relations:

To anyone, he writes, who has the least interest in Anglo-Soviet relations it is of course a matter of some significance how these relations shaped up last year and what the future seems to offer them. From our point of view here in the Soviet Union, the relaxation of international tension has also had a favorable effect on Soviet-British relations. There are now many more positive aspects to these relations than there were, more contacts in the broad sense of the word, more understanding of each other's viewpoints and more cooperation on some international problems.

The policy of relaxation naturally also had some effect on Soviet-British relations last year. Among these favorable developments I would single out the seventh annual meeting of the Permanent Intergovernmental Commission for Cooperation in the Fields of Applied Science, Technology, Trade and Economic Relations held in London. The meeting noted with satisfaction the progress of cooperation in fundamental research, environmental protection, medicine and public health and joint work carried out on 17 cooperative, scientific and technological projects. It was also noted that trade between our two countries had increased and in 1977 totalled Rl.3 billion. Now this may not be a large sum for trade between such countries as the Soviet Union and Britain, but its steady growth is definitely promising.

There was also an event of a different order last year. This was the British week at Novosibirsk, a broad and versatile undertaking which was evaluated favorably in both countries. There were other developments, too, indicative of the favorable potential for further advance. At the same time it must be said that last year was not the best one in Soviet-British relations; indeed, we believe it witnessed a certain loss of momentum, the reasons for which are in our view quite definite. Whereas the Soviet Union continued its consistent policy aimed at having international relations follow the main stream of relaxation, and conducted its relations with Britain and other Western countries accordingly, in some British political quarters such a consistent attitude was conspicuously lacking. There was the noisy campaign launched under the doctrine of defending human rights in other people's houses. This campaign involved attempts at direct interference in the Soviet Union's domestic affairs. London was even tempted last year to try to exert something like pressure on the Soviet Union in a bid to influence its internal policies. Then there began the dangerous flirting with Peking on a platform of anti-Sovietism. The British prime minister said his country was prepared to sell arms to China. Moreover, it was at times openly emphasized that these arms could be used on the border with the Soviet Union.

How is one to view such political maneuvers on London's part? The military links that the West, London specifically, is forging with Peking are being closely watched here in the Soviet Union. Interviewed by TIME magazine, Leonid Brezhnev described this policy as an adventure highly dangerous to the cause of peace. All this, of course, was bound to influence the climate of the relations between the Soviet Union and Britain. Nevertheless, the record shows that there is deep interest in Britain today in cooperating with the Soviet Union. This is prompted by many factors, among them an understanding that many vitally important international problems can be solved by joint efforts only. British officials last year made several statements expressing their intention of working for progress in reducing international tensions and developing relations with the Soviet Union. These statements were, naturally, noted, but so was the fact that good statements are by no means always backed up by similar deeds and are by no means always given concrete body. Undoubtedly, matching such statements with positive deeds and giving them body would be in the interests of the peoples of both countries, and would also promote world peace and relaxation.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER KOZYREV MEETS FRENCH DIPLOMAT IN PARIS

LD171642 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Paris, January 17, TASS--French-Soviet cooperation is one of the basic elements in the foreign policy of the French Government, Oliver Stirn, state secretary under the minister for foreign affairs of France, said here on Tuesday at the breakfast in honour of the visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Semen Kozyrev.

We note with satisfaction the great interest evinced by the head of Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev to strengthening and developing this cooperation, Oliver Stirn stressed. Mutual interest to consolidate our relations and reciprocal desire to harmonise our viewpoints form the basis of frequent meetings between statesmen of the two countries, said the state secretary.

In a reply speech Semen Kozyarev emphasized that regular meetings and contacts between statesmen of the Soviet Union and France are vivid manifestation of the strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and countries.

U.S. EMPLOYS 'ECONOMIC PRESSURES' TO EXTEND AZORES PRESENCE

LD160326 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1900 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Azores are in the Pentagon's plans. General (Daniel Green) of the U.S. military's intelligence department has made a curious and frank statement: The Azores, he said, are Portugal's most important contribution to NATO: In an airlift of U.S. troops to the Mediterranean region the Azores would have a crucial role.

This statement by a member of the U.S. military's intelligence department explains the great U.S. interest in these nine Atlantic islands. As is known, the Pentagon is solidly entrenched in the Azores. On Terceira Island there is one of the largest U.S. Air Force bases--Lages. The hangars house Galaxy transport planes, used by the United States to supply war equipment to Israel in 1973 through the Azores. On Sao Miguel Island the United States has an aircraft supply base and on Santa Maria Island there is a submarine tracking station. One might also mention the so-called meterological station on Flores Island, which in fact is a missile flight control center.

The Lisbon newspaper O PAIS writes: Having turned the Azores into its unsinkable base, the Pentagon is in control of the strategic Atlantic routes.

At present the United States is trying to extend the size of its Azores stronghold and is using economic pressures for this purpose in talks with Lisbon authorities. For example, Washington unambiguously states that its economic assistance to Portugal will hinge on the extension of the U.S. military presence in the Azores. In this connection, the [Lisbon] newspaper O DIARIO points out that the United States unceremoniously brings its imperialist pressure to bear on Portugal with no attempt to disguise it.

PORTUGUESE CP RESOLUTION REVIEWS DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

LD180001 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1900 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] has held a meeting of its Central Committee in Lisbon. A resolution approved at the meeting contains an analysis of the current political situation in the country in the wake of the Mota Pinto administration taking office and amid conditions of an all-out offensive by the reaction. The PCP Central Committee resolution says that the Mota Pinto cabinet has brought about a situation which conflicts with the constitutional norms of Portugal's democratic system. Its political aims are not to resolve the grave national problems but to pursue the illegal and unconstitutional offensive against the workers' interests, against the democratic transformations carried out in the country following the 25 April 1974 revolution.

The government is trying to liquidate agrarian reform, attacks nationalizations and is withdrawing state control from private businesses, only to return them to their former owners. All of this is accompanied by a restriction of democratic rights and liberties and by onslaughts on press freedom, the PCP Central Committee points out.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that the plans to join the Common Market are a pretext for the elimination of the revolutionary victories and the democratic system, the document goes on to say. The alleged need to bring the socioeconomic structures and labor legislation in line with EEC guidelines actually mean a demand for the restoration of state monopolist capital in Portugal which had been rejected by the revolution.

This economic pressure is accompanied by growing NATO interference in Portugal's internal affairs.

The government's positions on international issues, in contrast to the Constitution and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, are dictated with ever-increasing frequency by military and political motives, typifying the times of the cold war.

The capitalist, latifundist and imperialist restoration policy, as the Communist Party has repeatedly warned, can resolve none of the country's problems. The freezing of wages, the constant price increases, the aggravation of the peoples' living conditions, the cut in credits and the devaluation of the escudo have been justified with the promise of insuring Portugal's economic revival and development. Meanwhile, Portugal's trade balance deficit of 50 billion escudos in 1975 rose to 140 billion escudos last year. The external debt rose from 100 billion escudos at the end of 1976 to 300 billion at the end of 1978.

The PCP Central Committee draws attention to the fact that reaction's aim until this time was only to restore the positions of the capitalists, big landowners and farmers.

However, reaction has now set a three-fold task: To liquidate the democratic system; to restore the power of the monopolies closely connected with international imperialism; and to establish a new reactionary dictatorship. This threat will become a hard reality, the Communist Party notes, if the rightwing forces' offensive against the conquests of the revolution, the Constitution and the democratic system is not checked. On the other hand, the resolution notes, the real strength of reaction is far less than it is trying to make people believe. The Portuguese people, the popular and democratic movement, muster sufficient strength to bar the road to rightwing forces and to defend freedom and democracy.

The PCP Central Committee believes that early parliamentary elections are the most suitable solution to the current administration crisis. To protect the democratic system and national independence, the resolution points out, it is necessary to create a new government and conduct a new policy, whether on the basis of the present Communist Party-Socialist Party parliamentary majority or on the basis of the victory of the democratic forces guaranteed at the elections.

The main guidelines of the new policy, the Communist Party states, must be based on the Constitution and the democratic rule of law which is mandatory, first, for the organs of state power, and for the government in particular. The necessary conditions include: Defense of national unity and territorial integrity; improvements of the living conditions of the workers and of the broad strata of the community; preservation of the democratic revolutionary gains, consolidated by the Constitution; development of the economy to benefit the Portuguese people; and the holding of elections on the basis of democratic principles, proclaimed by the Constitution.

In foreign policy, the Communist Party opposes the country's submission to external pressure and interference and supports: Diversified international relations, confining NATO participation to purely military aspects, and the use of the great potentials of cooperation with the socialist, African and developing countries.

The PCP Central Committee plenum reaffirms the communists' readiness, at any moment, to discuss with the Socialist Party the entire range of national problems to improve mutual understanding and to resist the plans of the reaction.

Democracy in Portugal, the resolution says, does not support a loss of prestige for the socialist party. If this is to be avoided, the socialists should make a critical self-analysis of their policy, decidedly renouncing the alliances with the reactionary forces and allow themselves to be guided by democratic and antifascist principles.

Analyzing the country's situation in its various aspects, the PCP Central Committee believes that there are grounds to state that the forces of democracy and national independence are capable of guaranteeing Portugal's continued development on the path begun by the April revolution.

SOVIET JUSTICE MINISTER BEGINS FRG VISIT ON 15 JAN

For West German reportage on the 1-week visit to the FRG by Soviet Minister of Justice Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, which began on 15 January, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 16 January issue and subsequent issues of the Western European DAILY REPORT.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE TO COMMENT ON SITUATION IN IRAN

Coup Still Possible

ID180907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[Article from "The Planet's Day" review compiled by G. Deynichenko: "The Situation Remains Complex"]

[Text] THE SITUATION IN IRAN, WHERE THE WAVE OF POPULAR DISTURBANCES IS RISING ALL THE TIME, REMAINS COMPLEX AND TENSE.

Among the flow of events that are developing in Iran, certain substantial features are prominent in influencing the situation in the country. Attention is primarily drawn to the growing scale of the popular movement.

In several parts of Tehran police and troops are dispersing demonstrations and popular marches as before. However, instances of soldiers fraternizing with demonstrators have been noted. Another important feature is that the antishah movement is beginning to be more organized. A people's militia is being formed in various cities in the country to maintain order and rebuff provocateurs organizing arson attacks and pogroms. In certain cities local people's self-government organs are emerging, and in Rasht a committee to help the poor has been created.

The participants in the movement that has seized the country, to judge by reports from TASS, the foreign press and foreign news agencies, do not intend to passively await the development of events. The Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Iranian opposition leader now living in exile in Paris, announced the opposition's decision to create an "Islamic Revolutionary Council" in order to prepare for the creation of a provisional government and the proclamation of a republic in Iran.

Against the background of these events, supporters of the existing regime in Iran--and this is the third substantive feature influencing the situation in the country--are resorting to new political maneuvers. As before, talks are being held about the shah's approaching departure from the country. On Sunday the composition of the Regency Council was announced, including, according to foreign press reports, politicians devoted to the shah and chosen by him. Apart from Bakhtiar, the head of government, the Regency Council includes the chairmen of the two houses of the Iranian Parliament, a former Supreme Court chairman, the Supreme Command chief of staff, the minister of the shah's court, the managing director of the Iranian national oil company and two former ministers.

MANY OBSERVERS SUGGEST THAT, DESPITE THE BALLYHOO SURROUNDING THE CREATION OF THE REGENCY COUNCIL AND THE SHAH'S POSSIBLE DEPARTURE, THE POSSIBILITY OF A MILITARY COUP IN IRAN CANNOT BE EXCLUDED.

Situation Prior to Shah's Departure

ID171211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jan 79 Morning Edition p 5 ID

[S. Kondrashov article: "Development of the Crisis in Iran"]

[Text] The crisis in Iran is developing. As in any rapidly moving, dramatically changing picture, there is no total clarity or precision in it: Details and characters are "blurred" by the speed itself, while the actors sometimes emerge and grow in size and sometimes shrink and disappear completely from view and the correlation of the picture's component parts also changes. Hardly anyone will venture to predict with confidence the "terminal station," the final result of this truly popular movement.

But one thing is unarguable--it is strengthening, not weakening. Despite its heterogeneity, the opposition is mounting a powerful offensive, united by the determination to overthrow the shah's regime. The regime is retreating under the onslaught, losing its composure, in a state of confusion and panic, but still "returning fire," still carrying out acts of armed repression against the protesting people and at the same time not ceasing to maneuver politically (at the prompting of its transatlantic patrons) and continuing to erect various barriers and obstacles in the protesters' way. The shooting of demonstrators, the curfew and martial law aren't the only barriers involved. Barriers are also being erected in the form of new prime ministers and cabinets. The opposition movement's pressure and strength are perhaps primarily determined by the way in which these obstacles are breached and overthrown.

Let us recall the military cabinet of General Azhari, whom the shah appointed at the beginning of last November. This barrier, this obstacle in the path of the raging popular protest was designed to safeguard both the shah's throne and U.S. interests and to lull, curb and break the sea of protest itself by means of punitive measures combined with some concessions. What happened to this barrier? It was overthrown. By no means stemmed, the torrent rushed on, and the unsupported Iranian Napoleon, succumbing to a heart attack, resigned and went abroad, where over 60 members of the shah's family and hundreds of eminent regime hangers-on (following tens of millions of dollars transferred to foreign banks) have also gone, unwilling to tempt fate.

Now a new barrier has been erected, not without difficulty--Bakhtiar's civilian government. It isn't in the same position as Azhari's military cabinet, but is much farther along the road of concessions. Under Azhari, the question of the shah's future did not seem to arise, it being understood that he would retain his throne and almost the same power. Now this question is being put differently. Now the shah's "temporary departure" from Iran is being talked of as a foregone conclusion. Bakhtiar is making it clear that he made this an essential condition of his agreement to form a cabinet. Moreover, the shah's forthcoming departure is presented as proof of his readiness to meet the opposition's demands halfway. AFP reports from Tehran, not without irony: "... for the shah the problem of his departure--especially his temporary departure--lies mainly in the problem of his return." Here completely transparent hints are being made that there can be no return, that the diplomatic formula of a "temporary departure" is being used only to save face and that if the shah does return, it will be as nothing more than a constitutional monarch with very limited powers. The functions of the newly formed Regency Council are also being interpreted on this plane.

Nothwithstanding all its possible secret motives, Bakhtiar's strategy testifies to the strength of the opposition and demonstrates that it has gained yet another victory. At the same time, the opposition, which insists on a complete and formal abdication by the shah and the elimination of the monarchy in Iran, is not content with this victory, this concession on the part of the new premier. It is well known that the National Front, the leading opposition group, expelled Bakhtiar from its ranks and has declared his government illegal. The Ayatollah Khomeyni, the influential religious leader who greatly influences the course of events from his exile in France, has also stated that the Bakhtiar Cabinet is illegal. The cabinet is deemed illegal because the shah is responsible for its formation. Iranian and foreign commentators in Tehran note the new government's instability. The massive popular disturbances are continuing. Here is a symbolic detail: On their first working day after being sworn in, a number of ministers were unable to reach their offices, and those who did reach them found many of their staff on strike.

As happens sometimes, comic elements with devastating implications are interwoven within the drama. Bakhtiar, who represents the continuation of Mossadeq's patriotic cause, sits, if reports from Tehran are to be believed, in his premier's office under a portrait of that late opponent of the shah and American influence. But the new premier's most frequent visitors are Americans. Not only visitors but advisers, mentors and advocates of the American cause that removed Mossadeq in 1953 with CIA help. The American Embassy is reportedly maintaining close contact with the Bakhtiar Cabinet. Reportedly, Washington was the behind-the-scenes initiator of that cabinet's creation. At any rate, the Americans have made it part of their own constantly changing [na khody menyayemyy] Iranian scenario.

There is some point in closely re-examining the American position as its modifications also reflect the movement of the Iranian crisis. The Americans cannot fail to take into account the movement's direction toward the strengthening of the opposition. "We are watching an earthquake before which we are powerless" is how one official Washington spokesman defined the scale of the crisis. Notwithstanding all its fluctuations and moments of indecision, the American strategy is aimed at surviving this earthquake and reducing its consequences as far as possible from the U.S. viewpoint.

Last October's White House statements of "100-percent support" for the shah have been forgotten. Accordingly, the diligently created--particularly in the last few years--image of the Iranian monarch as a kind of superman on the throne, an "enlightened autocrat" confidently leading the "white revolution," has faded and completely disappeared from the American press. Now another image is being hastily created--a confused ruler enjoying no support whatever from his own people. Now commentator Joseph Kraft writes that 90 percent of the Iranians are opposed to the shah.

Forgetting about "100-percent support" for the shah, Washington is now operating in conformity with the well-known axiom: In diplomacy there are no permanent friends or allies, just permanent interests. The U.S. military-strategic and economic interests in Iran remain unchanged but the shah cannot insure these interests as he could before. But Washington, with its major stakes and interests in Iran, does not need the "friendship" of a person so catastrophically loving real power and the opportunity to influence the course of events. Given the present turn in the Iranian crisis, affording the shah "100-percent support" would mean clinging to the past and thereby not merly failing to protect America's own interests but even harming, undermining and damaging them further. Now convinced of the Iranian monarch's unpopularity and of the fact that he is unable and incompetent to cope with the situation, Washington has evidently realized that the time has come to dissociate itself from him.

Much of the secret mechanism of U.S.-Iranian ties has now been laid bare. The Western press has published reports that the shah of Iran has put an extremely urgent question to the U.S. ambassador on several occasions in recent weeks: Should he leave his country? The ambassador has refrained from making recommendations, having no instructions from Washington. Recently, the situation changed. On 10 January UPI reported from Washington: "As officials have reported, the United States, in attempting to support Iran's civilian government, has altered its attitude toward the shah and has agreed that he should leave the country for good." On 11 January U.S. Secretary of State Vance reported at a press conference that the shah "is about to leave Iran on vacation." [paragraph continues]

If we turn Joseph Kraft's calculation upside down, it appears that almost all the 90 percent of the Iranian population opposed to the shah is in the grip of anti-American sentiments. Many people have these anti-American sentiments precisely because U.S. military and political support was the buttress of the antipopular regime. In the atmosphere of crisis, this link with the stricken regime has become a veritable millstone around the neck of U.S. prestige. In an attempt to get rid of this millstone, Washington is grasping at Bakhtiar's Cabinet. But is this not clutching at a straw?

In order to reassure and break the people's opposition, a civilian government that is prepared to compromise with and make concessions to the protest movement is of course preferable for the Americans and their Iranian allies. It is preferable provided that it guarantees the preservation of the main U.S. interests in Iran--even in a somewhat reduced form. But what if the barrier formed by Bakhtiar's government is overturned? What then?

Rumors about the possibility, probability, or even inevitability of a military coup are multiplying. The Iranian Army exists with the backing of the shah and the Americans. It was created and fostered by them. With the departure of the shah, the generals feel that they have been left to the whim of fate. Redemption from this fate lies in taking power, establishing a military dictatorship and, if need be, flooding the opposition with a sea of blood. For Washington, the military coup variant is a threat by means of which to make the opposition more tractable. It is a real option, but it is the last option which is not being brought into play yet because its danger is realized. The army is the last U.S. hope in Iran.

U.S. Efforts in Iran, Mideast Linked

LD171259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Pavel Demchenko article: "A Show of Force Again"]

[Text] Washington has officially announced the dispatch to the Persian Gulf region of 12 F-15 fighter-bombers together with 300 American Air Force servicemen.

The order was given for this mission, the New York TIMES writes, after Washington had suspended the decision to send an "airborne operational command" to the Persian Gulf. "After that command had been sent off in the direction indicated," the newspaper continues, "President Carter decided not to send the aircraft carrier Constellation, fearing that the situation in Iran would become even more explosive." Washington believes that "sending aircraft will annoy the Iranian opposition less."

Thus, although the American squadron's announced route ends in Saudi Arabia, it is clear that Washington's show of force is directly connected with Iranian events and probably not with those events alone. The Pentagon is again hurrying to show both its special interest in the Persian Gulf oilfields and the fact that it is prepared to go far enough to maintain American control of Arabian [araviyskiy] and Iranian oil.

In this connection, it is apposite to recall an article published quite recently in the Washington POST, which reported: "U.S.Secretary of Defense Brown and other officials have been talking for a year now about forming highly mobile forces consisting of two American divisions and a detachment of Marines for special actions in a Persian Gulf emergency." The question naturally arises: aren't the aircraft sent to the Near East part of these forces, and won't their appearance on Arabian airfields be only the first link in a wider operation?

In any event, this is a means of pressurizing both Iranians and Arabs. It is far from accidental that, at the same time as it is staging its military show, Washington is sending high-ranking diplomats to the Near East to step up efforts aimed at concluding a separate Israeli-Egyptian deal. The means, it seems, are various but the aim is one--to maintain, and if possible strengthen, American imperialism's position in this oil-rich and strategically important part of the globe, without shrinking from shameless interference in other peoples' internal affairs.

U.S. Seeks To Control Events

LD171314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0310 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Events in Iran are entering a new phase according to assessments by correspondents of almost all news agencies reporting from Tehran on Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's departure from the country. The final destination of his foreign trip, which he sees as a temporary one, is said to be the United States.

It is noteworthy that the shah left the country only after the Majlis, the lower chamber of Parliament, following the Senate, gave a vote of confidence to the new government headed by Bakhtiar, Bakhtiar's candidacy for the post of prime minister was proposed by the shah himself in the hope that he would be able to cool passions in the country and maintain the monarchy.

I hope to return, the monarch said before his departure. But leaders of opposition forces reckon otherwise. On hearing of the shah's departure, Ayatollah Khomeyni, the religious leader currently living in exile in Paris, stated that the Iranian people have won an important victory on the path to democracy, but must not be satisfied with what has been achieved. The Bakhtiar government left by the shah is trying to grasp the initiative, and the Iranian people must be alert. Khomeyni reported that in a few days' time the composition of a proposed opposition to the transitional government will be announced. Its members are already in Iran.

At the same time, AFP points out that U.S. diplomacy is for its part feverishly seeking means which might help Washington to control the development of events in Iran. Yesterday, the agency writes, the United States was betting on the shah, today on Bakhtiar; and tomorrow it might prefer the army. This assessment can be justified if one takes into account that before his departure the shah appointed his own men to a number of key army posts.

Army Fails To Play U.S. Role

LD171740 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, regarding the events in Iran there are certain points which attract attention. Although the police and the army are dispersing demonstrators in various parts of the country as before and using arms against them, on many occasions the soldiers are refusing to fire on the people and the army units are joining the demonstrators, and on some occasions the demonstrators and soldiers are shaking hands in fraternity. It is not surprising that the United States has openly focused attention on this turn of events. The Iranian Army has been armed with American-made arms, trained by American experts and is supervised by the Pentagon and U.S. espionage services.

It was natural for Washington to hope that the Iranian Army would fulfill the role assigned to it by the United States. But the course of the events in Iran has seriously (?upset) Washington's calculations. The Washington POST wrote in this respect: This behavior by the army, which was once regarded as the most reliable base of support for the shah and the most likely organization in the country to back him, has made the situation graver than ever before. A most interesting point has thus been raised. The Washington POST sees the gravity of the Iranian situation in the fact that the soldiers are refusing to fire on their compatriots. It is a truly logical view and yet a reality which clearly shows how remote Washington's aims from the interests and wishes of the Iranians really are. The lives of Iranians have not the slightest value in the eyes of Washington.

Of course, the point here is not only that the Iranian people have paid billions of dollars for American arms which could have been spent on public welfare. The aim behind the use of these weapons too is a source of great danger and disgust for the Iranians. The AP correspondent draws attention to one of the statements which is frequently seen on the walls of houses in Tehran and other Iranian cities which reads: There is nothing more abominable than seeing the weapons bought with our money being used for shedding the blood of the country's youth. The United States is taking our money with one hand and causing bloodshed in our country with the other, and issuing whatever orders it wishes to our army. How long should one collude with colonialist conspiracies? It is said in these statements: Shame on those Iranians who obey these orders. None of the American newspapers, which are the mouthpieces of the Pentagon's views and of official U.S. circles, present an answer to these bitter questions.

There is great anxiety on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean among those who see that the Iranian Army can no longer be used to crush the freedom of the Iranian people, and that hopes for using it as the area's policeman as in Oman where U.S. arms were used by Iranians against the patriotic people of this country who rose against the puppet pro-imperialist regime of Sultan Qabus, have been dashed. No one asked the Iranian soldiers whether they wanted to kill the Omanis and be killed for the imperialist and neocolonialist interests of America, which have nothing at all in common with the interests of Iran. The current course of events in Iran attests to the fact that the people of this country are firmly determined to bring this situation to an end.

U.S. 'Mercenaries' in Iranian Army

LD171626 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Rome, January 17, TASS--The ANSA agency has circulated a statement by a spokesman of the Joint Committee for Democracy in Iran saying that the Iranian Army is infiltrated by a large number of American mercenaries who, in their time, had taken part in the aggression against Vietnam. In recent weeks they are being used in suppressing popular actions in Iran. The committee's spokesman also said that the United States was supplying Iran via Italy with arms intended for the dispersion of demonstrations.

Khomeyni May Return 'Shortly'

LD171742 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] New York, January 17, TASS--With the shah's departure from the country the political crisis in Iran has entered a new, decisive phase--this conclusion is drawn by observers on analysing the development of events in that country. They expect in the next few days a drastic aggravation of the situation.

The New York DAILY NEWS warns today that if the Bakhtiar government, on which the United States pins hopes as a factor capable of putting an end to popular unrest in Iran, "meets with failure", a military coup will probably occur in the country and power will be seized by a military junta. In this connection, the paper does not even deem it necessary to conceal that the coming to power of the military "probably is the best variant for the United States."

Judging by reports from Iran, the extremist grouping in the army leadership and also special services, including American ones, have already completed preparations for a coup and are now looking for a pretext for suppressing the anti-shah and anti-American movement in that country swiftly and with the least political losses.

Outwardly, official Washington tries to dissociate itself from the plans of a military coup but in reality the United States, as it is confirmed by press reports, is not taking any measures to restrain the extreme right-wing group, that is connected with the United States, from actions directed at the establishment of a reactionary, dictatorial regime in the country, and is quietly leading matters to the seizure of power by the generals, to the creation of such a situation in which the main institutes of the present regime would remain while the army would become the dominant force even if the shah and the Regency Council set up by him would be deprived of actual power and become mere figure-heads.

At the same time the opposition leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, has called for the liquidation of the Bakhtiar Council formed by the shah and of Parliament: He described Bakhtiar as a "traitor" and his government as "totally unlawful", and called on the people of Iran to hold mass demonstrations throughout the country on January 19 in support of the opposition's demands. There have appeared reports that Khomeyni might return shortly to Iran. A drastic intensification of anti-shah and anti-government actions is expected in this connection.

In his speech over the radio, Prime Minister Bakhtiar said that troops had been ordered to arrest all who try to "capitalise" on the present situation. Today, the words of the new premier, who was put in this post by the shah, were confirmed by deeds. Whereas in the course of two days preceeding the shah's departure the authorities refrained from bloody repressions against the participants in the unceasing demonstrations, today the troops were again thrown into action. Machine-gun fire was opened at huge peaceful demonstrations in the towns of Ahvaz and Arak. According to the first reports, dozens of people were killed and hundreds wounded.

"Nothing in effect has changed in the country although the shah has left, because the system created by him continues to exist," it was stated by a spokesman of the opposition National Front.

Despite Bakhtiar's calls for an end to strikes, industrial and office workers are not returning to their jobs, insisting on the fulfillment of the opposition's political demands. The general strike of oil workers is continuing, most railways are paralysed, international telex and telephone communications are idle, plants and factories are at a standstill and employees of the central bank are boycotting their work.

Khomeyni Calls for Demonstrations

LD171824 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Iranian secret police agents in Ahvaz and Arak today opened fire on demonstrators and killed nearly 20 people. Tens of thousands of people poured into the streets in these two cities today to celebrate the shah's trip abroad. Similar celebrations have been held throughout Iran in the past ? days. Although there is a prevailing feeling of jubilation and excitement there are also persistent rumors of the possibility of a military coup. Ayatollah Khomeyni, who lives in France, has called for peaceful demonstrations throughout Iran on 19 January. Ayatollah Khomeyni has said there should not be any foreign interference in Iran's affairs and that U.S. relations with Iran run counter to Iran's interests. At the same time strikes by workers in many economic sectors continue. The strikers demand implementation of democratic reforms; [words indistinct] and the release of political prisoners.

Government Threatens Demonstrators

LD171831 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] Although Shah Reza Pahlavi has left Iran, the strikes which have gripped virtually the whole country continue. Representatives of the strikers have said that the workers at enterprises and staff at ministries will not return to work as long as the Bakhtiar government or the Regency Council, which now represents the will of the monarchy, and which were left by the shah, are in power.

Ayatollah Khomeyni, the religious leader who is in exile in Paris, has demanded that all members of the present Iranian Parliament resign. He also called on the people to stage a mass demonstration throughout the country on 19 January. In connection with this date, observers are making more and more suppositions about the possibility of Khomeyni returning to Tehran by that date. Meanwhile, Shahpur Bakhtiar, the head of the present cabinet, in trying to control the rapidly developing events in the country, has said that he intends to suppress any mass demonstration. The instigators of these demonstrations will immediately be sent before a tribunal.

An analysis of recent events in the country proves once again that the United States has found itself in a difficult position by supporting the shah. Despite all the denials in the foreign press, observers are still inclined to believe that the shah's departure from Iran was instigated by Washington, and that, in this connection, the main stakes are now being placed on the Bakhtiar government. From reaction in the American press one can make a judgment about the turmoil caused in Washington by Khomeyni's statement that the opposition movement in Iran is directed first and foremost against the domination of foreign monopolies in the country. In assessing the situation in Iran, it is also necessary to note that, following the shah's departure, (?dark) rumors about a possible military coup in the country were again heard. The military governor of Iran said that any disturbances by the people would be severely put down by the army. Tehran Radio reports every half hour that, if the demonstrators attempt to occupy government buildings or military centers, the troops will immediately take control of all strategic points. In this connection, Ayatollah Khomeyni urged the Iranian people not to give in to any provocations.

Reports from Aswan, where the shah has arrived, speak in detail about the warm welcome given to him by President as-Sadat, about what sort of car he traveled in from the airport, about how a thin crowd welcomed him with feigned optimism and about which hotel he is staying in.

This is generally typical of bourgeois information media. Details of this kind are laid on thickly in those instances when it is necessary somehow to maintain propriety. Nevertheless, all this preconceived fuss did not succeed. Journalists accredited to Egypt still pointed out that, in warmly welcoming the shah in Aswan, As-Sadat is splendidly treating one of his true allies in the policy he is conducting in the Near East. For example, an AFP correspondent stressed that the shah of Iran was probably the second politician after President Carter to come out in favor of the need for As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. In this connection, it would be timely to recall that it was the Iranian monarch who appeared in the role of mediator between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, striving to win recognition in that region for the policy of betrayal of Arab interests, which was carried out by the present Egyptian leadership. The shah also came to be the inspiration of financial assistance to Cairo amounting to $250 million.

[Words indistinct], having arranged such a splendid welcome for the banished monarch, As-Sadat still hopes to find out if he can now count on such intense support from Iran.

Iranian Embassy, UN Staff Strike

LD172349 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Nov 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] According to reports from Tehran, troops and police opened fire today on demonstrators expressing their joy at the departure of the shah from Iran. This occurred in the town of Ahwaz, in southern Iran. To all appearances the shooting was provoked by agents of the SAVAK secret police. A UPI correspondent reports that before the shooting broke out demonstrators were fraternizing with soldiers, who were also not hiding their joy in connection with the glorious victory of the opposition forces. It is thought that a group of agents in the crowd opened fire on the soldiers and that they yielded to the provocation.

In the town of Arak, in western Iran, demonstrators overturned statues of the shah at which time secret service agents began to fire on the unarmed people from behind corners. People were killed and wounded.

Tehran today seemed calm after the mass demonstrations which had been going on up to this morning. The only place where shots have been heard is outside the shah's palace, where the palace guard fired into the air. Observers do not estimate very highly the chances of Bakhtiar's government holding on to power. Indeed, the departure of the shah abroad hasn't reduced the heat of the struggle which is being waged by the opposition National Front, the struggle for real and not imaginary democratization. The culmination of this struggle is seen as the national protest march to be held on 19 January. It has been called by the influential opposition leader, the Ayatollah Khomeyni, who [word indistinct] is currently exiled in France. But the possibility of his return to Iran when the demonstration begins, is not excluded.

The Iranian mission at the United Nations has carried out a 1-day strike as a sign of solidarity with the Iranian people in connection with the departure of the shah abroad. A report from AP in New York says that 13 out of the 16 members of the mission participated in the strike. But what of the remaining three?

I shall cite the statement of these 13: The members of the mission refuse to recognize Princess Ashraf, the shah's sister, as the head of the Iranian delegation at the current session of the UN General Assembly and as a representative of the UN Commission on Human Rights. The statement also says that Mansur Rafizadeh and Mokhtar Said, who are part of the mission's staff, in fact have nothing to do with it in as much as they are SAVAK agents.

In the past day a similar solidarity strike was held by the staff of the Iranian Embassy in Washington. Following this, Ambassador Zahedi, son-in-law of the shah and an ardent adherent of the shah, resigned.

As an AFP correspondent reported, the crown prince of Iran, Reza Pahlavi, who is in the United States, stated that he was ready to replace his father on the throne at any time if this was wished by the people. I would only take upon myself control of the country, the heir to the throne pointed out, if the 35 million Iranians decided that I could help them. And in order for journalists to have no doubt as to his capabilities, the heir to the shah's throne hastened to stress that he had all the necessary knowledge. He has been studying economics, military affairs and other related subjects. The 18-year-old prince is now undergoing studies as a military pilot at a USAF base in Lubbock, Texas. It is reported that his studies are primarily concentrating on military science.

Iran's Struggle With Shah Over

LD171932 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, the Iranian people regard the shah's trip abroad as a great victory for themselves. Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes in this connection:

This victory is the culmination of years of struggle by the Iranian people against the despotic and corrupt regime which had close ties with U.S. imperialism, and against the enslaving chains with which the United States has tied Iran hand and foot. This struggle assumed an extremely extensive dimension, particularly during the past year, and encompassed very diverse strata of people, whether industrial workers, religious personalities, employers, students, shopkeepers or people associated with small and middle bourgeoisie. Of course, it was not an easy struggle, and the regime that was incited by its imperialist backers to bloody cruelties, in the course of which 65,000 Iranian boys and girls were bloodied, doggedly resisted.

However, the course of events proved that bullets and bayonets cannot prevent the people's struggle for the homeland's liberty and progress. Merciless pressures and repression only led to the movement assuming a greater national and universal dimension every day and the more vociferous demands of the regime's opponents to be heard. The participants in the movement against the regime demand, at the very outset, both democratic rights and the raising of the people's standard of living, and the abolition of the regime itself which has demonstrated its inability to respond to the demands of the masses.

The remarks made by Karim Sanjabi, leader of the National Front, are very interesting in this context. Karim Sanjabi has said the shah's departure from Iran is only one of the Iranian people's demands and it might be regarded as a first step toward the transfer of national sovereignty to the people. Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Iranian religious opposition leader, expressed the same view and said the shah's departure from Iran is only the first of the Iranian people's victories. Ayatollah Khomeyni added that the ultimate objective of this struggle, namely the elimination of foreign domination in Iran, is far more important to us. Engineer Bazargan, another Iranian opposition leader, has said that Iranian oil workers will continue their struggle until final victory, namely the fall of the present regime, is achieved.

In their reports from Iran observers stress that the people are not only firmly determined to end the situation the present regime has brought about, but social organizations capable of administering affairs already exist. Social councils in government organizations and strike committees in productive enterprises have been formed or are being formed.

These organizations handle matters relating to securing the people's necessities and maintaining order and calm in Iranian city streets. The setting up of such organs demonstrates the movement's high degree of organization and cohesion and completely refutes the claim put forward by those against the opposition that the widening of the national democratic movement would culminate in increasing anarchy and the disintegration of Iran.

Recent developments in Iran are in no way an indication of anarchy and the disintegration of Iran. Rather, it is a manifestation of a sure advance toward the establishment of democracy and strengthening the foundations of the country's independence and integrity, something which is progressing confidently.

AS-SADAT'S WELCOME FOR SHAH CONDEMNED

LD171521 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Presence of the Iranian Shah in Aswan"]

[Text] Shah Reza Pahlavi was forced to leave the country after the overwhelming majority of the Iranian people rejected him. The shah left his country in a restrained atmosphere. Reports say that he intends to reside in the United States. But now the Iranian shah is staying in the sunshine in Aswan, where Egyptian President as-Sadat and Mrs as-Sadat accorded a warm reception to the shah and the shahbanu. According to foreign news agencies, the Egyptian president was proud and excited because the Iranian shah stopped over in Aswan.

Official Egyptian propaganda is trying to justify the welcome afforded to the shah in Aswan by saying that the Egyptian people have been and will continue to be a loyal friend to the Iranian shah. We do not believe that the Egyptian people have anything to do with this matter. The Egyptian president rushed to the rescue of the shah, who was rejected by his people, because the latter supported the Camp David agreements in the knowledge that they were generally condemned in the Arab world even by those whom Washington and Cairo counted on for support.

It is known that Cairo is the initiator of the separate policy in the Middle East. It is also known that the Iranian shah has been a friend of Israel and used to supply it with oil and its byproducts. Until recently, Iranian gas and diesel fuel was used by Israeli aircraft and tanks shelling the defenseless Lebanese villages and the Palestinian refugee camps. The Iranian shah has been an ally of the agent sultan of Oman, Qabus, and used to help the latter crush the nationalist forces of the Omani people.

However, all these things concerning Israel and Qabus are events from the past. The Egyptian president has rushed to show his understanding of their present situation. Having learned that Iran is not exporting oil to Israel and that Iranian forces would be withdrawan from Oman, the Egyptian leadership rushed to assure Tel Aviv that Egypt would supply it with oil if the agreement with Israel was signed. This has been announced by the Israeli minister of energy.

The weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI of Lebanon has reported that at Washington's request, conveyed to the Egyptian leadership by the U.S. ambassador to Cairo, promises were made to send Egyptian forces to Oman to defend Western interests there. The Lebanese weekly gave particular prominence to this report, prompting mention of the following adage: Tell me who your friend is, and I will tell you who you are.

ARAB COMMUNIST PARTIES CONFERENCE STATEMENT EXAMINED

LD161519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Statement of Arab Countries' Communist and Workers Parties Conference"]

[Text] Damascus, 12 January--A statement adopted by the Arab countries' communist and workers parties conference held in December 1978 has been published here. During the conference there was a broad exchange of opinions on the international situation and the situation in the Near East.

The statement notes that imperialist circles, especially in the United States, have recently increased their attempts to complicate international relations once again, to intensify the arms race and to suppress the growing national liberation movement. Imperialism is seeking to avoid the consequences of the chronic crisis that has gripped its political, economic and social systems. Steps are being taken to extend the sphere of activity of the imperialist NATO military bloc to other regions of the world and in particular to Africa, and to create new blocs and regional "security" systems, for instance, in the Red Sea and Persian Gulf region.

To counter the dangerous imperialist plans clearly manifested at the Washington NATO session in May 1978, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are pursuing a principled and consistent policy aimed at strengthening world peace and deepening detente, disarmament, and support for the peoples' national liberation struggle and the rights of all states and peoples to independence and sovereignty. This policy was reflected in the work and decisions of the November (1978) conference of the Warsaw Pact member-states' Political Consultative Committee. These states also confirmed their principled, invariable and resolute stance in support of the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialist aggression, for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and for insuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. A special statement on this question was adopted and signed by the leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The conference of the Arab countries' fraternal parties, the statement goes on to say, discussed new manifestations of the Chinese leadership's political degradation, which has found expression, in particular, in its approval of the treacherous Camp David agreements, in rapprochement with U.S. imperialism on an anti-Soviet basis and in intrigues against the forces of socialism and national liberation in Southeast Asia. The Chinese leadership's political degradation has also been manifested in the encouragement given to the Kampuchean ruling clique to commit aggression against Socialist Vietnam, in the use of all forms of pressure and provocation with respect to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and in the concentration of China's Armed Forces on the border with that country.

If to these recent steps taken by the Beijing leadership are added the shameful actions that it implemented earlier, namely, supporting racist regimes in southern Africa and military dictatorships in Latin America, especially in Chile, assistance to reactionary Arab regimes and collaboration with rightwing extremist forces in Western Europe, it becomes clear how valid the conclusion already drawn by broad, progressive circles throughout the world really is. The conclusion is that the Chinese leadership has deviated from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, has become firmly entrenched in chauvinist positions and has wallowed in activity aimed at achieving its expansionist objectives. Beijing has gone over to overt collusion with imperialism against the forces of socialism, freedom and peace throughout the world.

The statement notes the achievements and successes of the national liberation movement, the strengthening positions of revolutionary forces in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique and other countries, the growing isolation of the racist Pretoria and Salisbury regimes, the intensification of the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the indigenous population of the Republic of South Africa, the Nicaraguan people's insurrection against dictatorship and the Iranian people's struggle for democracy and against imperialist domination.

The conference participants noted that imperialism's intrigues aimed at undermining the Arab national liberation movement have been increased. They stressed that the treachery of As-Sadat in signing the Camp David agreements was the logical outcome of the course which he has pursued since his very first days in power and the consequence of the renunciation of the progressive transformations wrought in Egypt and of overt capitulation to imperialism. These agreements have marked the formal setting up of an Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. alliance directed against the Arab and African liberation movement.

The Camp David agreements are aimed at facilitating the spread of the U.S. political, economic and military dominance over the entire region, at insuring U.S. control over the Arab countries' oil wealth, at eliminating the Arab national liberation movement's gains and at using the Near East for pursuing an imperialist policy directed at undermining international detente.

As a result, Israeli's conduct has become even more provocative, repressions in the occupied territories have been intensified, the number of Israeli settlements has increased and Israeli interference in Lebanon has expanded. Consequently, the Camp David agreements, instead of bringing closer the possibility of establishing peace in the region, as their authors claimed, have made this more remote and have exacerbated the already explosive situation.

We are witnessing, the statement says, stormy demonstrations by the people's masses in the Arab world against the policy of betrayal. In particular, the demonstrations in the West Bank and the Gaza sector against the Camp David agreements and their consequences and above all against the plan for so-called administrative autonomy contained in them are examples of this. The people's indignation has also been manifested in broad mass demonstrations in Lebanon, which have strengthened the steadfastness of the Lebanese patriotic movement and the Palestinian resistance movement and the relations of cooperation between them and Syria.

Detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement are trying to consolidate their unity within the framework of the PLO. Egyptian patriotic forces' opposition to the treacherous course has intensified, and this has led to even greater isolation of As-Sadat and his regime.

The attitude of the Arab peoples to the capitulatory course found political expression in the clear anti-imperialist decisions of the all-Arab people's congress held in Damascus. These decisions advance the slogan of struggle against imperialism and for strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

A series of initiatives has also been taken at state level in the Arab countries. A summit-level conference of states belonging to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front was held in Damascus. Its participants described the United States as an enemy and not a mediator in the matter of a Near East settlement, and confirmed the need for a strategic alliance with the USSR. The meeting of the Syrian and Iraqi leaders was an important step along the way to rebuffing the capitulatory plans. As a result of the meeting a joint national action charter was adopted. The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front conference and the Syrian-Iraqi meeting promoted the convening of the Baghdad summit and its adoption of the kind of decisions reflecting the unanimous opinion of Arabs who reject the Camp David agreements.

The communist and workers parties of the Arab countries believe that one of the main conditions for successfully counteracting the capitulatory course is to rally the ranks and mobilize all the potentialities of the people's masses--which requires the implementation of democratic freedoms and the creation of a climate favorable for the activity of progressive, patriotic political parties, trade unions and mass and professional organizations. They believe that, to secure victory, it is essential to create a common progressive Arab front including communists, Ba'thists, An-Nasirists, socialists, nationalists and other progressive elements and also all Arab revolutionary forces on the basis of respect for the organizational, political and ideological independence of each of these forces and the observance, by all, of a joint anti-imperialist program. This program must clearly formulate the tasks of the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction, precisely define allies and enemies and oblige all sides struggling to implement it to resolve differences that may arise solely through democratic dialog.

However, the statement says, the Arab countries' communist and workers parties state with regret that in a number of instances negative phenomena exist in relations among the members of national fronts, and this is leading to the emergence of a dangerous split in the patriotic forces' ranks and to their being diverted from the struggle against the real enemy. A practical example of this is the repressions against the fraternal Communist Party in Iraq. These repressions can in no way promote consolidation of an atmosphere of trust and cooperation among the forces waging a joint struggle against the dangerous common enemy. The progressive, patriotic forces must strengthen their unity in every way and build up their efforts to counteract the activity of imperialism aimed at regaining its lost positions.

The campaign against the fraternal Iraqi Communist Party, if continued, will create a real obstacle on the path of uniting the progressive and patriotic Arab forces. The communist and workers parties of the Arab countries condemn such methods in relations with revolutionary forces, not only because they are striving for comradely solidarity with the fraternal Iraqi Communist Party and value highly its struggle over many years both within the country and in the inter-Arab arena but also because to no less a degree they are striving for unity and cohesion in the ranks of the National Front in Iraq, for fraternal Iraq to be able to play fully the national role which belongs to it in the all-Arab struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and for the preservation of their own gains.

The conference participants noted with satisfaction Democratic Yemen's considerable successes. The routing of the counterrevolutionary mutiny and the creation of the vanguard Socialist Party of Yemen, guided by the theory of scientific socialism, constitute a great gain for the Arab liberation movement and a practical reply to imperialism's offensive. The statement expresses confidence that the national and progressive forces of Algeria will continue to follow unswervingly the path of development chosen by the people and will insure the preservation of the progressive gains and the country's important place in the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the nonalined movement, in both of which President Boumediene played a prominent role.

The conference participants stressed the need for vigilance with respect to Arab reaction's maneuvers and declared their solidarity with Arab patriotic forces that are being subjected to repressions. In this connection they condemned the persecution of progressive forces in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Oman, North Yemen, Bahrain and Sudan. The statement also condemns the persecution of trade union figures and workers' activists in Tunisia and demands the legalization of progressive democratic organizations, including the Tunisian Communist Party.

The communist and workers parties of the Arab countries declared that, under the present difficult conditions being experienced by the Arab countries, the question of democratic freedoms has assumed great significance.

The granting of democratic freedoms to the masses and respect for their right to express their opinion and to independent political and public organization is the imperative demand of all Arab national progressive forces.

The communist parties of the Arab countries, the statement stresses, are convinced that the Arab peoples and the Arab national liberation movement have all the opportunities to overcome the difficulties and obstacles standing in their way, to defeat the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction and to frustrate the criminal Camp David agreements. The path toward implementing this great objective lies through mobilizing and uniting the national progressive forces and through their heroic struggle with the support of the world revolutionary movement, in whose vanguard the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries march. The Arab countries' communists will strive in every way to achieve this in cooperation with other Arab patriots.

IRAQI ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD172200 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] An Iraqi economic delegation arrived in Moscow today for talks on cooperation in industrial construction. The two sides will also discuss a number of projects which Iraq intends to carry out with Soviet aid. These include two cement plants and a machine-construction plant. Iraq is also interested in employing Soviet experts in various branches of industry. More than 100 projects including power stations, factories, irrigation networks and others have been or are being built in Iraq with Soviet aid.

A Syrian delegation is also conducting talks in Moscow on cooperation in transport.

NEW ISRAELI WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS SCORED

LD171940 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Amman, January 17, TASS--Reports have leaked into the Israeli press about Tel Aviv's new [word indistinct] plan providing for the construction of another 117 Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. A total of 54,000 million Israeli pounds are to be appropriated for territorial expansion, writes the Jordanian newspaper AD-DUSTUR. A greater part of the settlements is to be built in the next few years on the West Bank of the Jordan River, the rest--on the Golan Heights, where it is also planned to build industrial facilities. The flow of settlers from Israel to the Golan Heights is expected to top 40,000.

Jordanian newspapers write in this connection that the year of 1979 has been announced by Tel Aviv's official circles that of intensive settlement of the occupied lands.

News is coming almost daily from the West Bank of the Jordan River and other occupied areas to Amman that the Israeli extremists are confiscating lands of the Arab peasants, destroying their homes and building militarized strongpoints in their place.

Israel is known to have already built in the occupied lands more than one hundred unlawful settlements, in which more than 20,000 families of the Israeli occupiers have already settled.

U.S. CONCERNED ABOUT EFFECTS OF IRANIAN EVENTS ON TURKEY

LD171928 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Policy and Middle Eastern Events"]

[Excerpts] The United States has long established and maintained a system for the preservation of its imperialist interests in the Near and Middle East. It will be recalled that the imperialists had brought Turkey and Iran into the military-political CENTO bloc they formed there. The United States signed bilateral military agreements with a number of countries--including Turkey--in this region; and an extensive network of U.S. military bases were established. In an effort to justify its presence in this region, U.S. imperialism is attempting to frighten the peoples of the Middle East with an American invention called the Soviet threat.

Irrespective of the (?measures) taken by the United States to protect its imperialist interests in the Middle East, the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of this region is expanding. The democratic revolution in Afghanistan last spring delivered a serious blow to imperialism's plans. The Iranian people are demanding an end to America's role as overlord in their country and a renunciation of American intervention in the internal affairs of the country; this despite the role expected of Iran to defend the interests of the American imperialists in the gulf.

(?Another) link in the system for the preservation of U.S. interests in the Middle East is Turkey. Turkey, a member of the imperialist NATO and CENTO blocs, is playing the role assigned to it by the NATO leadership; namely, that of outpost of the West close to the borders of the socialist countries. While the United States presents Turkey as a reliable ally, this country gives Washington greater cause for concern every day. The billions of dollars spent on arming Turkey are unable to save the country from social upheavals, just as they failed in Iran's case. The struggle between democratic forces and extreme rightwing forces is intensifying. This struggle covers not only domestic issues but also the country's foreign policy. While rightwing forces, mindful of their own interests, want to keep Turkey dependent on American imperialism, truly patriotic Turks are making efforts to leave the imperialist NATO and CENTO blocs and to reject the role of watchdog of American interests.

According to reports in the Western press, there is concern in Washington that the events in Iran (?may influence the course of events) in Turkey. In other words, Washington is frightened that the desire to end the overlordship of foreigners may arise in Turkey as well. It is with the aim of influencing Turkey as the watchdog of the interests of American imperialism in the Middle East that the United States is ready to give Turkey more money and open up more credits. But, as TERCUMAN points out with perfect justification, the United States promises much and demands much. According to the Turkish press, Washington wants guarantees from Turkey that the latter will continue to be the West's future outpost in this region. As HURRIYET says, the essence of the talks with Christopher was the U.S. desire to strengthen the status of the U.S. military bases in Turkey.

It is obvious that an effort is afoot to close a wide gap opened in the Middle East region through the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples. But it is also absolutely certain that this desire is diametrically opposed to the desire of millions of Turks to save their country from dependence on the imperialists.

PRC POLICY INIMICAL TO INTERESTS OF AFRICAN PEOPLES

LD171840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Text] As UPI reports, Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-nien], the Chinese foreign minister, has arrived in the capital of Zaire. The Chinese delegation has already visited Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia. The purpose of Li Xiannian's tour of a number of African countries is more farreaching than officially stated--to develop friendship and cooperation with the peoples of Africa. First and foremost, the Beijing [Peking] emissaries are trying to build a wall of mistrust between the peoples of the young independent states and their natural allies, the countries of the socialist community. In this respect the Maoists are closing ever more tightly with the enemies of the national-liberation movement. Operating in league with the imperialists, the South African and Rhodesian racists, Beijing has unleashed widescale subversive activity against the progressive regimes in Africa. As is known, Beijing actively supports the terrorist bands striving to undermine the People's Republic of Angola. Together with the imperialists and the reactionary states, it is trying to destroy the revolution in Ethiopia. Beijing also adopted a treacherous stand during the intervention by some NATO countries in Zaire.

If Li Xiannian can count on understanding and support in Kinshasa for China's foreign policy, in Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique he was unable to avoid tough talking and explanations as to how and why China deserted the front of the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of Africa. Why does China, supposedly firmly supporting the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and southern Africa in their struggle--as the Peking leaders are actually claiming--have trade relations with the Republic of South Africa?

There is one other aim behind the Maoist intrigues in Africa: to expand and strengthen Beijing's positions in the area of the Indian Ocean. Nor can one call accidental the Chinese leadership's growing interest in the missile testing-ground of the West German Otrag company in Zaire. So, no matter how Beijing tries to hide its true plans behind a friendly mask, facts speak for themselves: The policy of the present Chinese leaders is aimed against the interests of the African peoples.

KENYA'S 'ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE ON WEST' AGGRAVATES PROBLEMS

LD171941 Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Kenya has turned down the proposal of the International Monetary Fund to devalue the Kenyan shilling in order to alleviate the financial and economic difficulties experienced by the country. Comment is by our observer Aleksandr Mikhaylov.

Kenya has refused to accept the proposal of the International Monetary Fund, and came forward instead with a set of measures designed to help overcome the economic crisis. They include the intention to tighten state control over imports. That move, as well as the increasing tendency of taking under control the foreign capital, can well be justified. It's no secret that Kenya's present financial and economic difficulties are an outcome of the domination of Western private capital in the country. Up to now numerous Western companies could freely pocket all profits obtained in Kenya.

The adverse effect of such practice on the country's economy became so obvious that late last year Kenya was compelled to impose stringent control on the use of the available currency reserves. The move was largely prompted by the deep anxiety expressed by broad public circles over growing signs of a financial and economic crisis.

The report published last December about Kenya's huge trade deficit of 2.4 thousand million shillings in the first half of last year caused a stormy reaction of the public. Last year's conference held under the motto "Kenya as we'd like to see her," as well as Kenyan public figures and statesmen, pointed out that the country's economic dependence on the West prevented her from resolving many pressing issues.

More and more people feel at the same time that the government should carry through a programme of large-scale and consistent social and economic reforms if it intends to cope with the crisis. The government's approach to the devaluation issue was surely a reflection of those sentiments.

'UTTER FAILURE' OF ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE PLAN ON RHODESIA SEEN

LD181254 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD

[Text] London, January 18, TASS--The TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev, reports: Britain acknowledged the utter failure of the plan co-sponsored with the United States for a "settlement" in Rhodesia through the convocation of a so-called all-parties conference. Britain's Premier James Callaghan, speaking in Parliament, announced the indefinite postponement of this plan. Such a conference was planned by London and Washington as a kind of African "Camp David" whose result should further strengthen the positions of the West in the south of Africa, replace Zimbabwe's genuine independence by a neocolonialist "settlement" variation.

A. Chadzingwa, the London representative of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, emphasized in a TASS interview that the freedom champions had no doubt concerning the real meaning of the further intentions of Washington and London. Seeking to check the further development of the national liberation movement, they are concentrating their diplomatic efforts on imposing such an "independence" upon us which would leave factual control in the country to the West. Britain and the United States have not at all abandoned their neocolonialist schemes. They resolved to implement them from now on in connection with the present illegal provisional government in Salisbury and its "internal settlement" course.

SPOKESMAN DENIES BBC REPORTS OF FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

LD151742 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 15 Jan 79 LD

["Slander Condemned"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, January 15, TASS--A representative of the security service of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan strongly rejected the slanderous allegations of the British Broadcasting Corporation, B.B.C., that armed clashes have been taking place in some areas of Afghanistan of late. Such propaganda sorties are absurd and are based on "information" so-to-say provided by various reactionary elements that are enemies of the April revolution and the Afghan people, he said in an interview with the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR. This lie that was picked up by the B.B.C. is aimed at casting a slur on the land reform and other progressive social and economic transformations conducted by the people's government.

Pointing out that the situation in all the areas of Afghanistan remains calm, the representative of the security service of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declared that broad circles of the Afghan society give a resolute support to the home and foreign policy of the government and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN LEADER DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN IRAN UNREST

LD171512 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 17, TASS--Afghanistan is an independent country and it will remain independent. It will never allow any foreign forces to interfere in its internal affairs, said Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, addressing the servicemen of the garrison in the city of Bagran. He said the imperialist forces and exploiter elements in Afghanistan cast aspersions on the victory of the April revolution and that the implementation of the land reform in the country is an important step forward in the development of agricultural production. Turning to the Iranian events, N.M. Taraki categorically denied reports by Western information media on the alleged Afghan involvement in the unrest in Iran. The aim behind this slanderous accusations, he said, is to cover up foreign interference in the internal affairs of Iran.

PRC-U.S. TIES STRENGTHEN PRC STANCE TOWARD INDIA

LD171918 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Ivan Lavrov commentary]

[Text] Newspapers in India have a lot to say on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. Political observers (?trace) a link between this move and the process of normalization of relations between India and China. This link is based against the background of the main foreign policy trends of India and China over the past 20 to 25 years. Indian political observers point out that India has pursued a stable and consistent foreign policy over this period. As for the foreign policy of Beijing [Peking], it has been moving in zig-zags and even the Chinese themselves admit this.

Political observers in India also note a considerable gap between the statements by the Beijing leaders and their practical policies. Chinese officials often take the opportunity to profess their friendly feelings towards India. Observers point out, however, that China has not yet responded to India's proposal to resolve the Sino-Indian border dispute through talks and on the basis of equality. Beijing is taking every opportunity to aggravate the tension in its relations with India and other neighboring countries. A case in point is Chinese interference into the problem of Kashmir. This is despite the fact that under the Simla agreement the parties concerned have to seek a solution through bilateral talks and without interference by any third parties. Even American papers, such as the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR for example, have to admit that the rapprochement between Beijing and Washington serves to encourage China's aggressiveness.

And Indian newspapers, quoting official sources, have pointed out that China is building up its military capability in the Tibet region on the Indian border. Chinese Army units that used to be poised against Taiwan have now been moved into this region near the Indian border. These large-scale Chinese troop movements in the border areas have made the Indian public painfully aware of the dangerous role of the strategic Karakoram Highway which was built by Chinese Army engineers. Another major cause of concern for the Indian public and leaders is provided by open and growing Chinese support for imperialist strategy in Asia, including the Indian Ocean region. The Washington POST has quoted a Chinese military official as saying that China would welcome calls by U.S. warships at its ports.

Faced with all these facts, political observers in India are asking whether China is trying to turn the normalization of Sino-Indian relations into a one-sided process, expecting India to make concessions on all major points. The Indian newspaper PATRIOT said the Beijing leaders are increasing pressure on India. They try to negotiate the problem of normalizing Sino-Indian relations from the position of strength.

These apprehensions are fully justified, especially if one takes into account that this Chinese stand has now been strengthened by its rapprochement with the United States.

INDIA REPORTEDLY PROTESTS U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY'

LD101012 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 10, TASS--As the newspaper Indian EXPRESS reports, an Indian Government spokesman lodged an official protest with Robert F. Goheen, the ambassador of the USA to India, against the U.S. "gunboat diplomacy". He emphasized that the dispatch of warships to the Indian Ocean will only complicate still more the situation in Iran.

The newspaper points out that the protest was lodged in connection with a U.S. naval squadron's going out from a U.S. base in the Philippines on December 30, 1978. The Indian EXPRESS writes that the aim of that U.S. gesture was to reassure U.S. friends in Iran and in nearby states.

KAMPUCHEAN EVENTS CONTINUE TO PROMPT SOVIET REACTION

Decision on Old Regime's Missions

LD171422 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, January 17, TASS--The People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea issued a decision which emphasizes that the former regime's all representations abroad--embassies, missions and departments at international organisations--have no right to represent the People's Republic of Kampuchea and should cease their activities. The Kampuchean staff of those representations should remain where they are until they get new instructions, and they should not engage in activities detrimental to the interests of the people and the state.

The People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people is calling on the governments of the countries, which have had the embassies and missions of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique overthrown by the people, to render assistance in keeping the property and documentation of the representations for a subsequent transfer of them to the People's Revolutionary Council which is fully supported by the people and which received a wide international recognition, the decision emphasizes.

'Change' in Sihanouk

LD172253 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk has been forced to extend his stay in a New York hospital, where he was recently taken in a state of extreme physical and mental exhaustion. He has said to his personal physician that during the entire 3 years under guard in his Kampuchean residence, under the regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, he was completely deprived of even the most elementary medical services. The ward where the prince is being kept is under the guard of the UN security forces, and only his wife has access to him. I would like to recall that during the slanderous attacks of Sihanouk against the young People's Republic of Kampuchea, during the UN Security Council session, he was constantly surrounded by the Chinese, and someone else's voice clearly sounded in his speeches. But now, as we see, the nature of Sihanouk's statements has substantially changed.

West, PRC 'Confused, Embarrassed'

LD171331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev article: "End of a Bloody Regime"]

[Text] The world has recently witnessed an event of historic importance--the victory of the Kampuchean revolutionary-patriotic forces and the formation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. This victory, achieved under the leadership of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], marks the triumph of the just cause of the Kampuchean people who rose to struggle against a terrorist regime and against tyranny imposed on them from outside. It deals a serious blow to Beijing's [Peking's] hegemonist policy in this part of the world.

The offensive began on 25 December last year and developed in an atmosphere of Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces' general uprising by the population against the hated regime, which insured the swiftness of operations. By 1 January the patriots had destroyed many enemy military bases in Kampong Cham Province. On 2 January they liberated the city of Kratie, 160 km northeast of Phnom Penh. From that day offensive operations developed throughout the country. On 3 January the city of Stung Treng, 200 km northeast of Phnom Penh, was attacked and the cities of Voeune Sai, Svay Rieng and Lomphat were liberated....

By 7 January the country's capital, Phnom Penh, and the port of Kompong Som through which Chinese weapons arrived for the antipopular regime, had been liberated and the liberation of the majority of provinces had been completed. Yesterday it became known that the patriots had liquidated the last hotbeds of resistance in the cities of Battambang and Siem Reap in the northwest of the country and had taken the major air force base in Kampong Chang, built and equipped by China.

The Washington POST calls the operation to liberate Kampuchea "one of the most rapid and stunning in history." Beijing [Peking] is also confused and embarrassed. Neither U.S. nor Chinese capital ever expected the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime to collapse so quickly. But, just as events in Ethiopia and Afghanistan were not expected by some people ... this time too the reason for confusion was disbelief in the strength of the people's masses and in the urgency of the laws of historical development, and underestimation of the deep-rooted, concealed processes in international life dictated by the peoples' desire for peace, freedom and happiness.

To understand the present better, let us recall the recent events in Kampuchea--a country which, for the sake of comparison, has a territory twice the size of Portugal (181,000 square km). For 30 bitter and harsh years its people struggled for freedom and independence, first against the French and then the U.S. enslavers. In April 1975 victory came. But it was "stolen" by traitors to the people--henchmen of the Chinese hegemonists.

On the land drenched in the blood of patriots, a monstrous offshoot of Maoism arose with all its attributes--"great leaps forward," "people's communes," "reliance on one's own efforts...." "The Khmer people," France's L'AURORE wrote, "have been condemned to drudgery and hunger." The people were driven from cities doomed to die. "Of Kampuchea's 8 million inhabitants we need only 1 million," Pol Pot proclaimed. The country was turned into an enormous concentration camp, a bloody torture chamber. Malcontents and "suspect persons" were killed with mattocks and axes, buried alive, disemboweled, or had nails driven into the back of their heads....

Some 3-4 million Khmers have been physically destroyed over the past 3 years, according to the calculations of the WALL STREET JOURNAL. They included men, women and children. This was nothing other than the Chinese "Cultural Revolution" in operation on foreign soil.

Following the example of Maoist China, enormous sums were spent on arming and on constructing military airfields and strategic roads. As in China, Kampuchea at that time had its "No 1 enemy." It was ... Vietnam, whose people, during the years of struggle against imperialist aggression, had acted as a shield for Kampuchea against mortal danger. [paragraph continues]

War was unleashed against Vietnam. In setting its henchmen against Vietnam Beijing hoped with their aid to clear the way for its own hegemony in Southeast Asia. And the puppets were zealous. On 10 May the "Voice of Kampuchea" radio station announced that "2 million Khmers could be sacrificed to destroy 50 million Vietnamese" and urged the Khmers to fight for another 700 years to conquer Vietnam...

There is a limit to everything. And the patience of a people brought to a state of desperation by repressions, executions, requisitions and hunger ran out. Escaping from the thugs, people fled to the mountains and jungles. Partisan groups and detachments emerged which boldly joined battle with the enemy, drove it from the villages and whole regions, captured its bases, raided its supply dumps, and cut highways. Desertion from the puppets' army increased. Not nearly all soldiers and officers liked killing women and children with mattocks....

At the congress of people's representatives which took place in one of the liberated regions on 2 December 1978 the KNUFNS was set up. Many former servicemen of the Phnom Penh army, peasants, workers, employees and members of the intelligentsia united in its ranks.

The patriotic forces' successes can be attributed to the fact that in their struggle they relied on the support of the broadest sections of the population. All the people approved the KNUFNS program, which provides for the restoration of democratic rights and freedoms and creation of a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonalined Kampuchea proceeding along the path of socialism. As for the pro-Beijing regime, it has no social base on which it could rely.

The news of Kampuchea's liberation gladdens all honest people in the world. The People's Revolutionary Council, which is the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea and the genuine mouthpiece of the will and interests of the Kampuchean people, has already been recognized by the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDP, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and other countries.

Even many bourgeois newspapers consider the collapse of the pro-Chinese regime logical. "No one will grieve over the end of this regime--one of the most monstrous phenomena engendered in our epoch," the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO stresses.

Grieving people were to be found though, in Beijing. Beijing's PEOPLE'S DAILY is grieving bitterly over the fate of the puppets. And it is resorting to malicious attacks against Vietnam, accusing it of "aggression." Fabrications on this score are being used in Beijing for attacks and threats against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and also for continuing interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs. The West German SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG writes: "Since the fall of Phnom Penh, Beijing has been saying that this in no way means the end of the war but only its beginning." Beijing hopes that the remnants of the routed units of the former regime in Kampuchea will use the tactic of a protracted "guerrilla war" and is promising them "help."

According to U.S. press reports, China has resorted to a "show of strength" on the SRV border by concentrating 500,000 soldiers close to it and continuing the transfer to that area of troops, tanks and artillery from provinces located opposite Taiwan.

"China's new relations with the United States are encouraging China to new aggressiveness," the U.S. press writes candidly. Displaying solidarity with Beijing in assessing Kampuchean events and repeating the fabrication about a "Vietnamese incursion" into that country, some people in the U.S. capital are, willy-nilly, egging on the Chinese leadership to dangerous steps, with the aim not just of "saving face" and concealing the failure of its policy in Kampuchea but also of attempting to intimidate Vietnam and acquiring a pretext for new and even more risky adventures in Southeast Asia.

It is hardly necessary to prove what grave consequences for peace in Asia and throughout the world and also for China itself attend such intentions.

Kornilov Article

LD170949 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Jan 79 p 3 LD

[Commentator Yuriy Kornilov international review: "Kampuchea: The Tread of Freedom"]

[Text] And so the banner of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]--a crimson strip of color depicting in gold the five towers of the historic Angkor Wat temple--is fluttering over the country's capital, Phnom Penh. The inhabitants of liberated Kampuchea are warmly greeting the fighting men of the KNUFNS Revolutionary Armed Forces who, together with the insurgent population, have put an end to the tyrants' rule. The liberation of Phnom Penh was a decisive victory for the revolutionary-patriotic forces of Kampuchea. It means that henceforth the Kampuchean people have become the true masters of their country.

Their struggle for freedom was long and difficult. For a number of years the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary puppet clique, which was the tool of the Beijing [Peking] ruling circles' expansionist policy, pursued a barbaric and inhuman policy of genocide in the country. The mass annihilation of people--a kind of Chinese "Cultural Revolution" on other people's territory--brutal reprisals against patriots, forced labor, collapse of the economy, elimination of all legal bodies, crude flouting of the most elementary human rights, and the prohibition of all and any contacts with the outside world--that was the terrible daily routine for Kampuchea.

The reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique transformed the whole country into a gigantic concentration camp, a proving ground for conducting Beijing's crazy experiments, and completely compromised itself in the eyes of the world public. Foreign press organs observe that in the 3 years or so that this clique ruled it annihilated more than 3 million of Kampuchea's 8 million people. "After coming to power in 1975, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary grouping resettled the inhabitants of Kampuchea's cities in the countryside, introduced a primitive barter-based economy and carried out political purges during which hundreds of thousands of people were murdered or died from disease or hunger," testifies the Washington POST. France's LE FIGARO called the regime of the overthrown clique "the bloodiest and most revolting regime even known in our epoch."

The mighty explosion of people's anger was the logical reaction to the tyrants' atrocities. The KNUFNS acted as the true mouthpiece of the interests and aspirations of the Kampuchean people who rose up in a struggle against the hated regime that had been imposed upon Kampuchea from outside. The patriots and revolutionaries of Kampuchea, having united under the KNUFNS banner, formed a mighty force which neither the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, nor its foreign patrons proved capable of resisting.

As a result of the revolutionary patriotic forces' victory, a People's Revolutionary Council was set up as the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea and the true mouthpiece of the will and interests of its people. By a manifesto of the People's Revolutionary Council, Kampuchea has been proclaimed a people's republic.

Millions of Kampucheans warmly welcome the basic political program drawn up by the KNUFNS Central Committee, already being implemented: The apparatus of coercion knocked together by the reactionary pro-Chinese regime is being destroyed, people's committees are being set up locally and these are entrusted with the tasks of government, and of maintaining order and security. The criminal division of the population into three caste-categories has been done away with and all the citizens of the country are declared to have equal rights and obligations. The first steps are being taken in reestablishing agricultural and industrial production. Measures are being devised to bring about an upsurge in culture, education and public health. "The specific and humane measures put forward in the front's political program have been greeted with approval by the country's population," the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI testifies.

The objectives of the KNUFNS are to create a genuinely peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonalined Kampuchea which will build socialism. The front has declared that it is prepared to reestablish neighborly relations with bordering and other countries of Southeast Asia. There is every reason to say that Kampuchea has now acquired the opportunity, together with other peace-loving states, to make a fitting contribution to developing cooperation and neighborliness in Southeast Asia in accordance with the principle of peaceful coexistence, and on the basis of noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The Kampuchean people's victory reveals favorable new prospects for strengthening peace on the Indochinese Peninsula in accordance with the national aspirations of that region's peoples.

Although the victory of Kampuchea's revolutionary patriotic forces has been greeted with deep satisfaction in all parts of the world this does not mean that the enemies of peace in Asia and throughout the world and the enemies of the Kampuchean people have yet laid down their arms. The Beijing rulers--those who for a number of years incited and nurtured Pol Pot's and Ieng Sary's bloody puppet clique for the sake of implementing their own great-power hegemonist schemes and who sent into Kampuchea both arms and tens of thousands of "advisers" who had the task of conducting monstrous social "experiments", Beijing-style, on Kampuchean territory--have unleashed a clamorous slander campaign about Vietnam's "interference" in Kampuchea's affairs. This is a crude attempt to distort the real state of affairs and one of the examples of the anti-Vietnamese chauvinistic orientation of China's present leadership's policy which, as is known, is organizing provocations against Vietnam on a number of other issues too.

But no, the confidence and inexorable trea[illegible] of freedom in Kampuchea cannot be halted: The events in this Asian country absolutely confirm once again the indisputable truth that neither bayonets, provocations, nor the most shameless lies and slanders are capable of keeping in power a regime which has set itself against the whole people.

The Soviet people warmly welcome the triumph of the Kampuchean people's just cause and our country supports the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, that is, the government backed by the broadest sections of the population. "Loyal to the principles of internationalism and solidarity with the peoples struggling for their national rights, the Soviet Union has invariably sided with the Kampuchean patriots and their combat vanguard--the KNUFNS," says the greeting message from the Soviet leaders to Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council and chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee. "The Soviet Union will continue to develop and strengthen the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and support the Kampuchean people in building a peaceful, independent, democratic and nonalined Kampuchea marching along the road to socialism."

Victory to Restore 'Peace, Stability'

LD171245 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Valentin Sergin "international review": "Kampuchea's Rebirth"]

[Excerpts] "An eruption of the people's wrath is mightier than any volcano," an oriental proverb runs. The swift development of events in Kampuchea is further confirmation of this. With the support of a section of the country's armed forces, the movement of the people's masses broadened from day to day and irresistibly and resolutely advanced toward victory under the banner of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]. This victory marks the triumph of the Kampuchean patriots' righteous cause. It has put an end to the dark days of tyranny and suffering to which the Kampuchean people were condemned by reactionary dictators imposed on them from abroad.

Blindly following in Beijing's [Peking's] wake, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary imitated their Chinese patrons in foreign policy too. Right from the start they advanced territorial claims against Vietnam and attempted to seize a number of Vietnamese islands. This was followed by provocations on the border with Thailand. Kampuchea became a source of tension and a hotbed of military provocations and adventures threatening peace and security in the region.

For this reason even those not averse to playing up to Beijing decided against openly supporting the puppets.

On the other hand, the noble aims and peace-loving foreign policy proclaimed by the KNUFNS has won the world public's sympathy and support. Acting as the Kampuchean people's true representative and as the spokesman for their wishes and interests, the front is struggling to turn Kampuchea into a truly peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonalined country following the socialist path. An enthusiastic reception was given to the tasks proclaimed by the front of insuring the right of all strata of the population to be genuine masters of the country, bringing about a return to normalcy, ending forced labor and forced marriages, restoring basic freedoms and reviving the country's economic and cultural life. The coercive apparatus set up by the reactionary regime has been abolished. People's committees have been set up.

The front's foreign policy program, which it has declared will be a policy of peace, friendship and nonalinement in its relations with all states, irrespective of their political or social system, on the basis of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, equality and mutual advantage, has been received throughout the world with understanding and approval.

The fall of the tyrannical regime which had carried out repressions and genocide provoked an eruption of malice among China's ruling clique. The Beijing propaganda apparatus is now raising a ballyhoo about Vietnamese interference in Kampuchea's affairs. At a meeting with U.S. journalists Comrade L. I. Brezhnev dismissed this as an example of the anti-Vietnamese and chauvinist thrust of China's present leadership which is organizing provocations against Vietnam on a number of other questions.

The revolutionary forces' victory in Kampuchea will help restore stability and peace in the region.

Yugoslav Reaction 'Strange'

LD160855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[M. Slavin article: "A Strange Position"]

[Text] It might be well expected that the victory of the revolutionary forces of Kampuchea, which overthrew the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, would be bitterly resented by the Maoists and cause their present friends from among the imperialist camp to make hypocritical-slanderous statements. But why, one would ask, and with what intentions did some Yugoslav journalists subscribe to the pronouncements of slanderers who accuse Socialist Vietnam of "interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea?" A reader of their gloomy commentaries on the reports on the downfall of that repressive clique, and the victory of the Khmer people cannot but, to say the least, wonder: Why such sympathy with the dictators who have on their conscience millions of innocent people killed and the economic dislocation of the entire country?

Thus the writer of an article in BORBA says categorically that the attack on Phnom Penh was mounted not by the forces of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation but--"the combined Vietnamese-insurgent units" which were waging an "outright special war". He describes the liberation of the Kampuchean capital at its "fall" which he assesses as an "undesirable epilogue of a tragic situation," as the emergence of a possibility of "very serious sources of crisis in the region". Nothing more and nothing less. Overt accusations against Vietnam also came from the journalists of such Yugoslav publications as the newspaper POLITIKA, VJESNIK and the weekly NIN. Here are some of their appraisals formulated with an overtone of dramatism: "The establishment of one more seat of tension", "uncertainty and danger not only for Kampuchea", "the gravest moment in the eighteen year old history of the non-aligned movement", etc,... and not a word about the crimes of genocide, committed by yesterday's rulers of Kampuchea, the torments and suffering of the people deprived of human rights.

It should be said for the sake of justice that the Yugoslav mass information media reported on the situation in Kampuchea also before the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. Thus Dragoslav Rancic, a POLITIKA correspondent who visited that country, wrote with astonishment that the authorities moved 2.5-3 million people from cities to rural areas. He visited a "cooperative" comprising almost 10,000 people organized into working teams, and resettled, according to the journalist, from the now deserted city of Takeo. The dictatorial regime abolished money, trade, markets, forcibly herded people into "cooperatives" which were based on slave labour. It is no accident that the Yugoslav guest was not allowed by the local authorities to visit even one house on the plea that not everything had been put in order. During the conversation D. Rancic writes, women were sitting on one side and men on the other. "It was not easy for us to persuade the girls to smile when we took pictures of them."

After such reports one finds strange the position of certain Yugoslav journalists who shed tears over the downfall of the bankrupt regime.

'Judas Kiss for U.S.'

LD171236 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The Security Council debate on the so-called Kampuchean question has provided new evidence of the hypocrisy of Washington's pronouncements about respect for the nation's sovereignty and defense of human rights in other countries. Can one really believe that the United States is sincere in making calls for noninterference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea? It was only recently that U.S. aircraft were making barbaric raids on that country's cities and villages. At the time of the Pentagon's armed intervention in Indochina many Kampuchean civilians were killed or injured by American napalm bombs and shells.

Significantly, none of the administration's leaders has so far admitted that the United States was in fact trampling on the UN Charter and all elementary standards of international law. History apart, Washington's present policy toward Kampuchea is grossly inconsistent. On the one hand, until the recent events there the United States repeatedly condemned Kampuchea's reactionary regime for its policy of genocide against its own people. On the other, it shut its eyes to the fact that the regime was a puppet of Beijing [Peking] serving its chauvinistic and hegemonistic ambitions. The few foreign diplomats who were in Kampuchea at the time of the Pol Pot regime reported that China's presence could be seen everywhere. All major industrial plants were manned by Chinese workers, and the Kampuchean Armed Forces were controlled by thousands of Chinese advisers. There were continuous supplies of tanks, aircraft and guns.

The Kampuchean regime was kept in power with billions of dollars worth of loans from China. It would seem that if Washington had a sincere desire to insure the sovereignty of the Kampuchean people and defend their human rights it should have opposed Peking's interference and its guardianship of that country. But Washington made no such moves for the restoration of Kampuchea's sovereignty, thus displaying its hypocritical attitude.

President Carter used to describe the Pol Pot regime as the world's worst violator of civil rights. In a statement released by the White House of 21 April last year he charged the regime with genocide. Earlier a house subcommittee of the U.S. congress had called on President Carter to cooperate with other countries through the United Nations to end the gross violations of generally recognized human rights in Cambodia. It should be now clear to everyone that the United States did not cooperate with countries sympathetic to the Kampuchean people in their struggle for the restoration of democracy in the country. Instead it joined forces with Beijing, which is fully responsible for the crimes of genocide in Kampuchea.

During the Security Council debate the United States delegation played up to Beijing, which completely associated itself with the atrocities practiced by the Pol Pot regime. New facts about the bloodshed perpetrated by the dictatorship have come to light since the victory of the Kampuchean people. The dictatorial regime set up with outside support killed 2.5 million people out of a total of 8 million in the 3 years it was in power. The regime was a threat to peace in Asia.

Clearly, no political leader who really cares for the rights of nations and human rights would like to find himself on the side of criminals such as Pol Pot or Ieng Sary.

But according to the New York TIMES, Ieng Sary has thanked President Carter for Washington's present stand on the events in Kampuchea and said he highly appreciated President Carter's principles. Coming as it does from a criminal who has the blood of millions of Kampucheans on his hands, this statement is in effect a Judas kiss for the Americans.

U.S. Hypocrisy Hit

LD171455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Aleksandr Serbin untitled commentary on Kampuchean Foreign Ministry statement, under general heading "To End Interference in Kampuchea's Affairs"]

[Text] The wave of slander and insinuations stirred up against the Kampuchean people and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by reactionary forces is causing general indignation. China and the United States are the organizers of this campaign. The U.S. side's present "condemnation" of the so-called "interference" in Kampuchean affairs is permeated with overt hypocrisy. The international public has not forgotten the whole long history of physical interference by the United States in Kampuchea. In pursuing its intervention in Southeast Asia the United States for years conducted military provocations against that country, staged a coup there and rounded all this off with a massive armed incursion into its territory.

The Beijing [Peking] hegemonists' deeds in Kampuchea are just as shameful. The tragic consequences of the pro-Beijing puppets' rule in that land are now well known. Genocide and repressions were perpetrated there according to Maoist recipes and under the direct leadership of Chinese "advisers" who numbered in the tens of thousands. Beijing is now openly proclaiming its intention to continue interference in the affairs of the Kampuchean people. In an official government statement China has promised to give help "in various spheres" to gangs of bandits from among its routed henchmen whom it wants to elevate to the rank of "guerrillas."

Neither the United States nor Beijing were able to achieve their objectives in Kampuchea and to turn this country into their satellite. This is why they are displaying malice now in fueling the slander campaign against Kampuchea that has embarked on the path of independent development.

ASEAN Incited Against Kampuchea

OW170441 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 16 Jan 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Kampuchea incident, which includes the establishment of a real people's government and the People's Republic of Kampuchea following the emergence of the democratic patriotic forces, has triggered Beijing [Peking] leaders' animosity. In the past they attempted to put Kampuchea into their sphere of influence. Therefore, China's media and Beijing's representatives to the United Nations are sparing no efforts to distort the essence of the Kampuchea incident. First of all, they ignore facts by alleging that the present leadership cannot represent Kampuchea. Second, the Chinese leaders are trying hard to attribute the collapse of the Pol Pot regime to the so-called "Vietnamese interference". Now they are using the fiction of Vietnamese aggression to frighten the countries of ASEAN.

Our station observer maintains that China obviously intends to take advantage of the present situation in Kampuchea to trigger a dangerous confrontation between the ASEAN countries and the socialist countries of Indochina. Not long ago, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] called on ASEAN to make every effort to strengthen military cooperation. The Beijing leaders and their stooges in the overthrown Pol Pot regime have attempted to sow discord by asking ASEAN members to help engage in sabotage inside Kampuchea to counter Vietnam. However, the ASEAN states want to make their own decisions on the Kampuchea incident so as to institute policies concerning Kampuchea's new leadership and Vietnam in accord with their own interests.

More and more signs have shown that personages in ASEAN are increasingly fond of Kampuchea's new leadership and are planning the establishment of neighborly ties. A few days ago, Singapore's major newspaper STRAITS TIMES stated: Phnom Penh's new men are much better than Pol Pot and company. The new regime is welcomed by the Kampuchean people.

Newspapers and magazines in this area say that ASEAN countries are likely to recognize Kampuchea's new leadership. This shows that the five ASEAN countries are taking an increasingly greater liking to the real democratic leadership of Kampuchea. MAINICHI SHIMBUN and the Asian WALL STREET JOURNAL have pointed this out. MAINICHI SHIMBUN said: The ASEAN countries, which did not like the Pol Pot regime, are likely to recognize the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation. In addition, ASEAN countries are taking a sober and patient attitude toward the SRV's policy in this area.

Obviously, nobody believes Beijing's allegation about Vietnamese aggression. A few days ago, Thai Prime Minister Chamanan said once and for all that he did not agree with the slanderous fabrication that Thailand was menaced by Vietnam due to the Kampuchea incident. As we can see, the stand of ASEAN countries on the Indochina incident is fundamentally different from the Beijing leaders' provocative stand. The ASEAN countries are taking a friendly and neutral stand toward the democratic forces in Indochina. They have rejected Beijing's anti-Vietnam and anti-Kampuchea appeal, and it is possible they will engage in constructive cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea in the future.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY ON PEACE PROSPECTS IN INDOCHINA

LD171631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 79 p 5 LD

[Aleksandr Serbin article: "Strengthening Neighborliness"]

[Text] A joint communique on the results of the visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] by the head of Thailand's government has been published recently in Vientiane. During the talks which took place, the sides noted their mutual desire to strengthen neighborly relations, as one condition for the creation of an atmosphere of peace and cooperation on the Indochina Peninsula.

Favorable prospects for organizing peaceful cooperation among the countries of the region and for expanding mutually advantageous relations in the most diverse spheres, have opened up in Southeast Asia since the Indochinese peoples' victory in the struggle against imperialist aggression. The LPDR, which emerged in the fire of the liberation struggle, has made a great contribution to implementing this potential.

The Lao-Thai communique signed by LPDR Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan and Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan reaffirms principles of interstate relations such as respect for one another's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and the peaceful settlement of disputes. Despite the imperialist attempts to set some of the region's countries against others, and also despite Beijing's [Peking's] desperate efforts to revive tension there, the trend toward peaceful and equal cooperation among states is strengthening in Southeast Asia.

The consolidation of good relations between Laos and Thailand is new evidence of this. The same trend was also demonstrated during the recent trip by Pham Van Dong, prime minister of Socialist Vietnam, to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations member-countries. An important exchange of opinions on transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence and freedom, and a zone of stability and prosperity took place then during talks which resulted in an expansion of Vietnam's bilateral relations with these countries.

These positive prospects in Southeast Asia have been consolidated as a result of the victory of the Kampuchean people who have rid themselves of the diktat of the Beijing hegemonists. The People's Republic of Kampuchea, proclaimed a few days ago, has declared that it will pursue a policy of peace, friendship and nonalinement and will promote peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia. The republic's People's Revolutionary Council has declared that it will maintain the diplomatic relations existing between Kampuchea and other countries, and is prepared to establish relations with other states in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Neighborliness among Southeast Asian countries will contribute to the cause of peace and progress both in that region and throughout the world.

MOSCOW SEEKS CONSTRUCTIVE JAPANESE RESPONSE TO TREATY PROPOSAL

OW170459 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 16 Jan 79 OW

[Commentary by (Dozov)]

[Text] In drafting the USSR-Japan neighborliness and cooperation treaty, the Soviet Union proceeded, first of all, from the genuine desire to place on a firm foundation those areas of Soviet-Japanese cooperation which were mature enough to warrant the conclusion of a treaty. There are quite a few such areas. Let us take political exchanges as an example.

The whole political situation in Asia, the Far East in particular, is largely influenced by Soviet-Japanese relations. In this connection, it must be pointed out that if the two countries codify the principles of their foreign policies governing mutual relations in the form of a treaty, it will no doubt serve as a stabilizing factor in Asia. This will also result in strengthening Japan's international position. Furthermore, by concluding a treaty with the Soviet Union Japan will prove its oft-professed intention to pursue the line of strengthening friendly relations with all nations.

The Soviet Union proposed to Japan that some common principles concerning relations between the two countries be condified in the form of a treaty. By these principles we mean the desire to preserve and strengthen peace and the desire to further promote the process of detente and to insure true security for all nations. The Japanese leaders are not opposed to these principles.

Therefore, a treaty confirming the existence of common principle concerning Soviet-Japanese relations will no doubt further develop economic cooperation between the two countries. It will also promote cooperation in the cultural, scientific and technical fields and be conducive to sports and other exchanges.

In Japan voices are being raised against the Soviet draft of the neighborliness and cooperation treaty on the grounds that it sidetracks the question of a peace treaty. We cannot agree with this opinion. What matters above all is that no prospect for signing a peace treaty on the basis proposed by Japan ever exisited, nor is there such prospect at present.

Needless to say, the contents of the treaty must be acceptable to both sides. As repeatedly emphasized by the USSR, that the Soviet Union submitted a draft of the neighborliness and cooperation treaty to Japan does not necessarily mean that the USSR is not ready to study the Japanese proposal aimed at further developing neighborly relations between the two countries. The sole prerequisite for such a study is the consideration of reality. Only realistic diplomatic proposals are acceptable. We are confident that the Soviet draft treaty fully meets this requirement. The draft imposes no unilateral concessions, nor does it contain any provision which may arouse doubt that the treaty reflects some malice against a third country. It does not give a predominant advantage to either side.

To our regret, however, the Soviet proposal met a cold reception in the Japanese Government, at least at the beginning. But now there are reports that an understanding of the importance of the Soviet proposal is gaining ground in Japan. In a Japan TIMES article, then Director General of the Economic Planning Agency Tokusaburo Kosaka urged that the Soviet draft treaty be studied constructively. The article was written before he was installed as a Cabinet members. Judging from all indications, his view is unchanged.

Since the formation of the new Japanese Cabinet last month, some ministers have repeatedly expressed their desire to make all-out efforts at improving Japan-USSR relations. We are now waiting for concrete actions on the part of Japan.

As for the Soviet Union, it has made constructive efforts ever since it presented the draft of the Soviet-Japanese neighborliness and cooperation treaty a year ago. But, to our regret, Japan has made no constructive response.

TSEDENBAL LAUDS MONGOLIA'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN KOMMUNIST

LD171510 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 17, TASS--The first three years of the current five-year-plan period of the Mongolian People's Republic were marked by further increase of the country's economic potential, by high rates of growth of social production, raising of the living standards of the people and deepening of cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, writes Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 0850 GMT on 17 January adds: "Tsedenbal's article on the development of the republic is published in the first issue of the CPSU Central Committee's journal KOMMUNIST."]

"The system of public education, health services and culture has made remarkable successes. There is at present 2,714 students for every ten thousand of the population," Tsedenbal writes. "This is a far larger figure than the number of students per every ten thousand in developed capitalist countries. There is in Mongolia at present 102 places in hospitals and 21 doctors for every ten thousand people, and it should be noted that Mongolia is a country in which the system of education and health services was nonexistent half a century ago. It is only some officials, as well as lamas, monks who also performed the duties of doctors, that were literate. The volume of housing commissioned in the three years of the sixth five-year period is the same as the volume of housing that was commissioned in the previous five years."

"All this has been achieved due to the constructive work of the Mongolian people, the daily assistance and support of countries of the socialist community, above all the Soviet Union, as well as correct guidance by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party," the author writes.

"Large-scale construction of contemporary industrial and agricultural projects, cultural and every-day amenities that change the look of Mongolian towns and villages is being conducted with technical and economic assistance of fraternal socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union," Tsedenbal writes.

"The fraternal disinterested assistance given to the Mongolian people by the Soviet people results in new factories and plants, hospitals and schools, new housing areas, cultural and educational establishments, new livestock breeding and agricultural economies, contemporary towns and villages."

U.S TRYING TO FORM 'RESCUE TEAM' FOR NICARAGUA'S SOMOZA

LD121116 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 12, TASS--"The peoples of Latin America are resolutely protesting against Washington's and its puppets' interference in Nicaragua's affairs and are expressing solidarity with the courageous struggle of the people of that country" emphasizes Sergey Svistunov, PRAVDA's commentator.

Analysing the situation in Nicaragua where a powerful wave of the popular masses' action against the bloody dictatorship of Somoza rose again, the PRAVDA commentator writes: The USA is acting as a secret conductor of knocking together a bloc of reactionary dictatorships in Central America against the Nicaraguan people.

For fear of losing an opportunity to hypocritically talk of 'human rights', the U.S. ruling circles prefer helping dictators secretly, behind the stages, the commentary points out. They are exerting pressure on the Organization of American States (OAS) so that an interventionist corps could be knocked together under the flag of the Organization of American States after the pattern of so-called pan-African forces. The corps could serve as a 'rescue team' which could be sent to aid either Somoza or, in case of need, other reactionaries as well. Washington's plans,however, are causing the resistance of such countries as Venezuela, Mexico, Costa Rica, Jamaica, and others, the commentator observed.

U.S. ORDERS GUATAMALA-HONDURAS-EL SALVADOR ATTACK

ID162356 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, January 16, TASS--Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador perpetrated an outright armed aggression against the people of Nicaragua, by sending troops there on Washington's orders. They landed in the Hikililio District in the Chinandega Department.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front strongly condemned the aggression. The criminal action by a number of Central American countries on the side of Somoza's bloody regime against Nicaraguan freedom fighters for liberty and democracy, stated the front, is the result of a recent collusion by the rulers of these countries and the Nicaraguan dictator, in Guatemala. They are trying to thwart by every means the rise of the national-liberation struggle in the region.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front put the responsibility for the intervention squarely on the Government of the United States.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS UNDER KUZNETSOV

LD171546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today under the chairmanship of Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to examine important questions concerning state life.

A statement on the first question on the agenda, the all-union population census which began today, was made by Volodarskiy, chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration. He described the organization and operation of the census and the preparations for it. Great help to statistical bodies is being given by party committees, soviets, economic and public organizations. Successful work is being done by census assistance commissions in which 650,000 people are taking part. It was noted at today's meeting that the census would provide the information needed for drawing up an effective demographic policy, an analysis of how well the national economy is provided with labor resources, and a study of the processes for the further removal of essential differences between urban and rural areas and the development of the consolidation of nationalities and ethnic groups in the USSR. The data obtained from the census would help to perfect planning, to improve the work of state management bodies [organy gosudarstvennogo upravleniya] and to solve many practical questions. In connection with the fact that the census is taking place during preparations for the forthcoming elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the special tasks facing local authorities which require the maximum concentration from all links in the soviets during implementation of this work was emphasized at the meeting. In its decision, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed soviets of workers' deputies to give state statistical bodies all possible assistance in carrying out the all-union population census.

The Presidium also examined the question of how public prosecution and internal affairs bodies apply and observe the legislation on preserving law and order and preventing crime. The Presidium heard reports by Rudenko, USSR procurator general, and Shchelokov, USSR internal affairs minister, as well as a coreport by the legislative proposals commissions of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet which was delivered by Kozlov, deputy chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of the Union.

It was noted at the meeting that the Communist Party and the Soviet state pay great attention to the questions of strengthening socialist legality and law and order. These questions are constantly reviewed by the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Brezhnev personally. In the light of clauses contained in the USSR Constitution, further improvements in the work of public prosecution and internal affairs bodies to safeguard law and order and fight lawbreaking, and the bolstering in every possible way of the responsibility and initiative of workers in those bodies are acquiring particular urgency. The attention of the USSR Public Prosecutor's Office and the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry was drawn to the need to improve the avoidance and detection of crime. The need to raise the level of leadership by soviets of workers' deputies over the internal affairs bodies under their jurisdiction was pointed out.

The results of the implementation of links between the USSR Supreme Soviet of the ninth convocation and the supreme bodies of state power in foreign countries, and the development of those links in 1979, were also examined. A statement was made by Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

It was noted at the meeting that the development of contacts with foreign parliamentarians occupies an important place in the foreign policy activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and serves the noble cause of strengthening trust among countries and peoples. Of particular importance for the deepening of the relaxation of tension and the safeguarding of peace are the meetings and talks of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with politicians, public figures and parliamentarians from other countries. It was considered useful to broaden the various forms of cooperation and exchange of opinions with foreign parliamentarians, including reciprocal links between standing committees, international parliamentary forums, and meetings of bodies of the interparliamentary union.

Certain questions connected with the implementation of constitutional principles concerning the activity of deputies, clauses in the law on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the law on the status of deputies were also discussed. In particular, questions on the layout and design of certificates and badges for deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet were examined. A statement on this subject on the agenda was made by Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Corresponding decisions were adopted.

Certain other questions concerning state life were also examined.

SOVIET LEADERS ATTEND BELORUSSIAN ANNIVERSARY FUNCTIONS

LD171617/LD171617 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 28 December 1978 published on pages 1 and 5 a 1,400-word BELTA report on the arrival in Minsk of delegations to participate in the festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the Belorussian SSR and the Belorussian CP. The delegations included one from Moscow headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom; from Uzbekistan a group headed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; from Georgia a group headed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; and from Azerbaijan a group headed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. They were reportedly met by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The paper front-pages a 550-word BELTA report on a 27 December visit to the Belorussian National Economic Achievements Exhibition by the delegations which have come to Minsk for the Belorussian anniversary festivities. The visitors reportedly included Rashidov and Aliyev, who were greeted by Masherov.

The paper also publishes on page 6 a 2,800-word BELTA report on the 27 December activities of the delegations in Minsk. Rashidov reportedly addressed a meeting of the Minsk Radio Plant Collective, and Aliyev addressed a meeting at the V.I. Lenin Production Association.

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 December 1978 carries on page four a BELTA report which states that "Comrades V.V. Grishin, G.A. Aliyev, P.M. Masherov, Sh.R. Rashidov and E.A. Shevardnadze participated in the laying of flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument and wreaths at the obelisk" in Minsk on 28 December as part of the Belorussian anniversary celebrations.

KIEV RADIO REPORTS RESHUFFLE IN UKRAINE'S GOSPLAN

AU170926 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 17 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed Vitaliy Andreyevich Matsol as Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian State Planning Committee chairman.

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium relieved Petr Yefimovich Rozenko of the duties of Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian State Planning Committee chairman in connection with his retirement.

NEW APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED IN GEORGIA, OTHER REPUBLICS

LD171619 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 January 1979 front-pages two Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 9 January 1979 appointing Nodar Amrosiyevich Chitanava as first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and Shota Matveyevich Etsadashvili as Georgian SSR minister of agriculture. An unattributed "chronicle" report carried on page 4 of the newspaper notes that "Comrade Shalva Davidovich Kiknadze has been relieved of his duties as first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and Georgian SSR foreign minister in connection with his retirement on pension."

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 January 1979 carries on page three a GRUZINFORM "diary" report to the effect that Comrade Anzor Mikhaylovich Barabadze has been appointed Georgian SSR prosecutor replacing Comrade Leri Germanovich Talakvadze who has been "transferred to other work."

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 January 1979 front-pages an Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree datelined Tashkent, 9 January on the appointment of Subkhankul Arkhipov as Uzbek SSR minister of health.

The same paper publishes on page 3 an unattributed report announcing that "the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Kayum Sabirovich Zairov from his duties as Uzbek minister of health in connection with his transfer to other work."

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 23 December 1978 front-pages three Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet decrees datelined Frunze, 22 December, announcing the appointment of Sultan Ibraimovich Ibramov as chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers and releasing him from his duties as chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the release of Akhmatbek Suttubayevich Suymubayev from his duties as chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers; and Akhmatbek Suttubayevich Suyumbayev's appointment as Kirgiz SSR minister of municipal services.

BRIEFS:

KAZAKH APPOINTMENTS--The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed (Khen Arkhimgaliyevich Rasulgaliyev) as first deputy chairman of the Main Administration for Gas Supply under the Kazakh Council of Ministers, having relieved (Turkhanov) of these duties in connection with his transfer to another job. The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed (Fedor Abdulkarimovich Kapkanov) as deputy chairman of the Main Administration for Gas Supply under the Kazakh Council of Ministers, having relieved (Panfedev) in connection with his retirement. The Kazakh Council of Ministers appointed (Ibdar Sametovich Davledkirgiyev) as deputy chairman of the Main Administration for Gas Supply under the Kazakh Council of Ministers. [Text] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jan 79 AU]

COSMOS-1072 LAUNCHED ON 16 JANUARY

LD170746 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0738 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Earth satellite Cosmos-1072 was launched in the Soviet Union on 16 January to continue space research.

The initial period of revolution is 105 minutes, the apogee is 1,030 kms, the perigee is 983 kms and the inclination of the orbit is 83 degrees.

The satellite's onboard equipment is working normally.

NEW SOVIET COMPUTER MAKES 'BIG CONTRIBUTION' TO LATEST TECHNIQUES

LD170815 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 17 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Yerevan, January 16, TASS--Specialists believe that a new computer, developed at the Mathematical Machines Institute here, makes a big contribution to up-to-date computing techniques. It was developed for the solution of a wide range of economic, scientific, technical, informational and special tasks and belongs to the single computing system, worked out by the countries of the socialist community. The new computer stands out among its Soviet-made predecessors by its optimal solution of problems of volume of memory, capacity, range of possibilities, dependability and convenient exploitation, Academician Anatoliy Dorodnitsyn, who headed the State Acceptance Commission, told a TASS correspondent.

The capacity of the computer turned out to be 50-100 per cent above the technical task targets. It has a system of fault-finding. It is not necessary to check all units to find the cause and site of any fault. The computer independently, automatically spots it. During the testing, the machine was deliberately put out of action several times but literally in a few minutes it accurately spotted the cause of the fault.

The new machine can be switched to a system including up to two computers. This is important for setting up centres for the collective use of computing techniques.

BRIEFS

IL-86 AIRBUS--Moscow, January 16, TASS--Soviet Aerobus IL-86 is ready to be used in Aeroflot flights. It had just made its trial flight from Moscow to Rostov, an airport in Northern Caucasus. The liner, which can take aboard 350 passengers, will make its first regular flight there. In itineraries with intensive air traffic, the Aerobus will replace smaller passenger jets and reduce the pressure on the "oversaturated" airports. The experiments have confirmed that IL-86 is capable of covering the distances, without stopovers, four times greater than the existing jets at a speed of up to 950 kilometers per hour. It is expected that IL-86 will be turned over to Aeroflot by the end of this year. [Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 16 Jan 79 LD]

ANTARCTIC SHIPPING--The diesel-electric ship Kapitan Markov is presently in the area of the Bellingshausen station in Antarctica. The voyage of the diesel-electric ship Khudozhnik Vrubel, of the Vostokrybkholodflt Administration, to Antarctica will continue for several months and is expected to end in March. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 14 Jan 79 OW]